YOU CAN GET

10 Years' Old P & O Whisky

EVERYWHERE, if you demand it.

Rs. 30 a DOZEN.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,155—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1901.

Established 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

OF ... BOMB BRAN OF T ROYAL ASIAT

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	26th Jan.
ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Feb.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	9th "
* PERSIA	8009	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	23rd "
* INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	2nd MAY.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	9th "
* PERSIA	8009	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.L. INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	23rd "
EGYPT	1912	G. L. Langborne	30th "
M.L. PERSIA	8009	W. A. Wheler	6th April
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	20th "
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	27th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	4th May

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at [illegible] en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 4th January 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	A. Feliner	4,119	1st Feb., 1901.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,149	1st Mar., 1901.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM		4,706	15th Mar., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 500.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	G. Klansberger	4,351	31st Jan., 1901.
MARIA VALERIE		4,235	in Feb., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 5 months	Rs. 1,666	Rs. 539-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transhipat TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to Cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELPOMENE		2,968	23rd Feb., 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 32, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 21st Jan., 1901.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at Favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe, via China and America.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.

LOANS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.

STOCK and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 25th January, at 2 p. m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "AMRA," 535 tons, on TUESDAY, the 29th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on THURSDAY, the 24th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahoumrah, and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 25th January.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, KILINDINI AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on or about 25th January.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 24th January.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 23rd January, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged; and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	14th Feb., 1901.
SYDNEY	4,232	X	14th Mar., 1901.
CNNAM	6,205	Sellier	11th Apr., 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ANNAM," 6,208 tons. Captain Sellier, to sail on or about the 6th Feb., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

New-Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED OVERSEERS AND SUB-Overseers, for the Temporary Establishment, Public Works Department. Must be skilled Surveyors. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating pay required, to

H. G. PALLISER, M. Inst. C. E.,
Chief Engineer.

Indus Right Bank Division, Public Works Department, Karachi, 14th January, 1901.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

WANTED TWO ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

REQUIRED immediately for Construction work the services of two TEMPORARY ASSISTANT ENGINEERS who must have been trained in an English Technical College and have had experience of Railway construction work in India. Salary Rs. 450 with Rs. 75 Fixed allowance. Three months' notice either side to terminate engagement.

Applicants should send statements in detail as to their professional training and experience, with copies of testimonials and diplomas to

THE ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF,
For construction Rayapuram Terminus, Madras.

LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent and Manager.

Madras Railway, 10th January, 1901.

BOUZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS,

As used by the Champion in all his matches.

Can be had from

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.

BOMBAY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE New English built C. Under Spring Canoe LANDAU with patent-self acting hood and with patent foot-brake.

One English built LANDAULETTE by Windover.

English built Secondhand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSE FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,

WHOLESALE AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS AND DRUGS MERCHANTS

IMPORTERS OF

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS.

UNDERTAKE CONTRACTS FOR THE SUPPLY OF

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

MANUFACTURED AND PREPARED STRICTLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE

BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS OF GUARANTEED QUALITY.

TENDERS

CAN BE SUBMITTED TO

RAILWAYS, HOSPITALS,

AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

IMMEDIATE SUPPLY OF GOODS IN ANY QUANTITY.

CATALOGUES AND ALL INFORMATION ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER;

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES,

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper.
Price Rs. 25-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

VIOLINS AND FITTINGS,

A LARGE AND ASSORTED COLLECTION.

REAL FRENCH AND SPANISH GUITARS,

NEAPOLITAN MANDOLINES,

BANJOS, AUTO-HARPS, ZITHERS, ETC.,

DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.

WATCHES

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIME-KEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested, and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL—NICKEL.

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	35	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalleled Wrist Watch with Strap, The Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER—STERLING.

MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case.	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING, and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

GOLD WATCHES and LADIES WATCHES please send for PRICE LIST.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COFFEE! COFFEE!! COFFEE!!!

FREE DELIVERY AT ANY RAILWAY STATION IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY. TO ANY OTHER STATION IN INDIA ONE ANNA EXTRA PER POUND.

PURE or FRENCH, ROASTED and GROUND, in tins from 10 Annas to Rs. 1-2-0 per pound.

DON'T FORGET,
That you pay a higher price for the raw article than we can grow it at,
That there is a natural loss of 20 per cent. weight in roasting,
That you cannot check the proportion of Roasted to Raw Coffee,
That sometimes your Coffee is burnt in roasting,
That sometimes it is under-roasted,
That your Butler will have some of it,
That by buying it ready roasted and weighed you avoid all these causes of loss,
That you get a better article,
That there is no handling, all is done by Machinery,
Therefore all householders should buy their Coffee ready for use from

THE UNITED COFFEE GROWERS' CO., LD.

[CAPITAL 2 LAKHS.]

With every Tin guaranteed.
WRITE FOR PRICE LISTS.

COIMBATORE, Southern India.
AGENTS WANTED.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES :—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES :—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES :—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayanguni.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (raipur, C. Pr.
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
MOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat.
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS :—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying Interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £330,000

HEAD OFFICE :

47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

SATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Bombay,	Singapore.	Manila
Calcutta,	Bangkok.	Cebu Philippines
Madras	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai,
Rangoon,	Batavia,	Tientsin,
Colombo,	Sourabaya,	Hankow,
Penang,	Hongkong,	Yokohama,
Deli (Sumatra),	Foochow	Kobe,
Thaiping,		

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 20,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co
SIR SWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., JOHN WALTER, Esq. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000: but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 78 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per years, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 12 per year including Postage.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CONCERT in aid of the INDO-BRITISH SCHOOLS, advertised to take place THIS AFTERNOON, is POSTPONED to a future date.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY 6th EXTRA MEETING ADVERTISED for Saturday 26th January 1901, will NOT BE HELD.

By Order,
CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 23rd January, 1901.

BACK BAY BATH COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Bath House, on TUESDAY, 12th February, at 5-30 P.M.

H. W. D. SHALLARD,
Honorary Secretary.

CLUB OF WESTERN INDIA, POONA.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Club on TUESDAY, February 12th, at 8-30 A.M.

ALLAN MOSS MAJOR,
Secretary.

Poona, 16th January, 1901.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 817 OF 1899.

KAIKHUSROO BURJORJEE CHOKSHI .....Plaintiff.

vs.

TRIBHOVUNDASS VEERJEE and others .....Defendants.

THE HIGH COURT having been CLOSED on account of the death of H. M. the QUEEN-EMPRESS of INDIA, the SALE of the PROPERTY herein situated at Anantrushee's Lane, advertized to be held before the Commissioner of the High Court on Wednesday, the 23rd day of January, 1901, at 3 P.M., has been POSTPONED by order of the said Commissioner to MONDAY, the 28th day of January, 1901, at 3 P.M.—Dated this 23rd day of January, 1901.

KHARSHEDJEE D. SHROFF,
Attorney for the Plaintiff.

NOTICE.

THE Finest DEVONSHIRE CIDER Exported to India is HARPER'S "DART" BRAND, Gold Capsule.

Per Case of 3 Dozen .....Qts. Rs. 26 4
Do. of 5 Dozen .....Pts. Rs. 33 12

AGENTS:
B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
2, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY

THE DEMAND FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £ 1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS .....£ 9,500,000
NEW POLICIES IN 1899.....£ 2,200,000

EVERY INFORMATION

in connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

R. H. HALL & CO.,

EDINBURGH, LEITH, AND LONDON.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, HART STREET, MARK LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND.

TELEGRAMS AND CABLES:—"ECOSSAISE, LONDON."

Sole Proprietors of the following OLD FASHIONED HIGHLAND

MALT WHISKIES

PURE AND MATURE.

As supplied to Royalty, H. B. M. Army, Navy, and Medical Staff Corps. Officers, Clubs, etc., Home and Abroad.

The production from the finest highland Malts distilled in the Highlands of Scotland, bottled there only after thorough maturation in wood. Every cork, capsule, lable and case bears our brand, name and quality mark, without which we do not guarantee the contents. Always shipped direct from H. I. M. Bonded Warehouse, Scotland.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
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POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

THE SALE of Landed Property at Chewool Wadi in Colabhat Road, which was ADVERTISED to take place YESTERDAY, on account of the heirs and representatives of Bai Rachabai, widow of Manik Bajirao, was POSTPONED, and the same will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant.

Our usual WEEKLY SALE which was ADVERTISED to take place YESTERDAY was POSTPONED and the same will take place on FRIDAY the 25th instant.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 24th January, 1901. Auctioneers.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

BABY'S RATTLES.—HORNS, Trumpets and Bath-bells in Sterling Silver, Baby's Christmas Presents, at MARCKS & Co's., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

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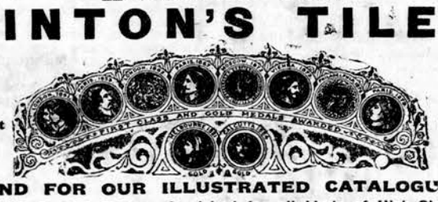

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	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	153 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	196 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

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LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1, Postage Annas 1. To be had at this Office.

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NOTICES.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be held at the School of Art, Bombay, commencing on 11th March 1901. 41 prizes offered. The last day for receiving works will be March 5th. For prospectus, &c., apply to the

HONORARY SECRETARY,
Bombay Art Society, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

BOMBAY HORSE AND DOG SHOW.

THE ANNUAL SHOW will be held in BOMBAY on the 13th and 14th FEBRUARY. FIRST ENTRIES CLOSE 2nd February.
Prospectus on application from

D. LINDSAY,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,
The "Old Secretariat," Apollo St., Fort, Bombay.

BANERJEE'S NAVIGATION COALS.

I AM APPOINTED SOLE AGENT for the SALE of BANERJEE'S NAVIGATION COALS in the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY and am prepared to receive offers for ready and forward deliveries.

NARANJI DWARKADAS.
No. 53, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, 18th Jan., 1901.

CLARK'S CIVIL SERVICE COLLEGE ACCOUNTANCY EXAMINATION.

AN EXAMINATION in BOOK-KEEPING and Accountancy of the Clark's Civil Service College (London) will be held in Bombay during March, 1901. Intending candidates are required to forward their applications together with a fee of £1 per head to the undersigned, on or before the 31st January.

SHAPURJI B. BILLIMORIA,
Local Secretary.
10 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE ONLY AND BEST MEANS FOR DESTROYING HAIR on the Face, Hands, Arms, and neck is by using ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY or HAIR-DESTROYER, Post free, 8s., larger size cheaper in proportion.

It having stood the public test for nearly 50 years, naturally speaks for its goodness. Use no other, sure to give pleasing results. May be had of all Chemists.

All should read my "PERSONAL APPEARANCE JOURNAL." Post free, from ALEX. ROSS, 62, Theobald's Road Holborn, London.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivor

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WHARFAGE ON CONSIGNMENTS FOR DELIVERY AT COLABA GOODS DEPOT.

OWING to heavy arrivals of full-pressed Cotton and to delays in the REMOVAL of CONSIGNMENTS from the G. I. P. Railway Depot at Colaba, it has been found necessary to reduce the free time allowed for delivery under the existing rules. In accordance, therefore with para 63 (clause of the current G. I. P. Railway Goods Tariff notice is given to all whom it may concern that on and from the 25th January, 1901 and until further notice the free time for WHARFAGE will be CURTAILED and the following rules brought into operation:—

"Goods available for delivery before 12 o'clock noon must be removed the same day before closing time and goods available for delivery after 12 o'clock noon must be removed before that time the following day or wharfage at the rate of one anna per Maund per day will be charged."

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 15th January, 1901.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the offices of the Corporation, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 31st January, 1901, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon for the following purposes:—

I.—To receive and consider the report of the Directors, and the audited accounts for the year ending 31st May last.

II.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

III.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.

IV.—To elect auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasures and Managers.
Bombay, 16th January, 1901.

IN accordance with Section 108 of the Articles of Association the BOOKS of the above Corporation are OPEN for the INSPECTION of the Shareholders at the office of the Corporation.

WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

TO CONTRACTORS.

I.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge of the Bombay Arsenal up to the 14th February 1901, for the SUPPLY of MISCELLANEOUS STORES (more or less) to the Bombay Arsenal from 1st April 1901 to the 31st March 1902. The term "more" includes the supply of stores if required up to 25 per cent in excess of the original tender.

II.—Printed forms of "Lists" or "Schedules" (I. O. Form 104 or 105 of the stores (more or less) for the supply of which tenders are invited, and the form of contract deed which, in the event of tenders being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the contractors, are obtainable on application in writing to this office daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) from 25th January to 22nd February 1901, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. on payment at the rate of Re one per set of forms.

III.—Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 o'clock noon on Thursday, the 14th February, 1901. Parties tendering are invited to attend.

IV.—Parties tendering are particularly requested to give their addresses in full.

V.—Any further information required can be obtained on application to this office between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. (Sundays and holidays excepted).

T. FOWLE, MAJOR, R. A.,
Ordnance Onicer in charge.
Bombay, 19th January, 1901.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

A TANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy, based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,

Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,

KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side 50	28		16
With Single Temple ...50	24		16
With Cur 50	24		16
Folders or Pince-Nez...50	24		16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 23.

THE death of her Majesty the Queen-Empress Victoria, which was announced in Bombay early this morning, has naturally tended to suspend business in the various commercial markets. We have consequently no special items of news to-day, beyond the telegrams received through Reuters' agency in the ordinary way.

2 3-4 per cent Consols	£96 3-8 plus 3-16
3 per cent Rentes	£102 unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£107 1-2 do
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities	£93 5-8 plus 1 8
Bar Silver in London	28 15-16—1-8
Do in New York	62 3-4—1-4
Exchange on London at Paris	25 7 12-2 plus 1
Do on New York	4'87 1-4—1-8
Discount Bank of England 5 per cent unchanged.	
Do Short London Bills 4 per cent	do
Do Indian Bank Bills 4 1-8	do

COTTON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet, Sunds were quiet; Manchester was quiet the Total day's Sales amounts to 8600 bales; of which 500 bales were sold on speculation and for export; Imports 34,000 bales, Surats nil, Spot, 5 16-23—1-32. Arrivals closed quiet.

The receipts at United States Ports yesterday amounted to 35,000 bales against 31,000 bales last year. The Exports to Great Britain totalled 9,000 bales and to the Continent 15,000 bales.

Mid.-Uplands	9 7-8—1-16
Futures month of April	9 27—4
Do Do of July	6'25—6

The following are the receipts of the various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date as compared with the corresponding period in the preceding season:—

	Yesterday.	Since 1st Oct. 1900.	Since 1st Oct. 1899.
Khandeish	4,244	133,818	61,185
Barsee and Nugur	1,544	41,907	18,113
Berar	2,250	232,660	75,286
Hingunghat	76	5,515	3,543
Dhollera	90	2,657	35,207
Broach	246	938	28,905
Compta and Dharwar	84	9,496	16,307
Westerns	...	2,101	741
Bengals	2,709	100,381	197,142
Sind	37	1,010	12,693
Persian	250	2,409	2,405
American	...	6,605	4,915
Egyptian	...	2,531	4,528
Other sorts	...	2,921	1,275
Total	11,530	545,999	462,345

A new departure in the exportation of raw cotton by way of the Pacific to the Far East is reported from Portland, Oregon. An experiment in the shipment of the material thence was tried a year ago, and is said to have proved very satisfactory. The total quantity shipped in three months amounted to 898,592 pounds representing in value 63,630 dollars. For several years past raw cotton has been shipped from San Francisco to the Eastern extremity of Asia by way of the Pacific, Japan being the principal market; and for the last two or three years cotton has also been shipped from Puget Sound.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Subjoined is a summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay:—

	Yesterday. cwts.	Since 1st Jan. 1901. cwts.	Since 1st Jan 1900. cwts.
Wheat	1,377	72,615	58,950
Linseed	402	8,498	10,056
Rapeseed	489	6,544	5,481
Gingellyseed	22,306	313,137	344,128
Poppyseed	236	1,922	2,522
Groundnuts	739	9,971	4,725
Castorseed	2,777	78,363	13,741
Rice	15,521	291,343	319,993
Myrabollams	2,555	56,504	not recorded.

ENGLISH COAL TRADE.

We notice from the Home Journals that last year's output of coal is expected to be exceeded, and to approximate 230,000 tons, in spite of enhanced prices. Of this quantity about 60,000,000 tons have been exported, and the remainder, 170,000,000 tons, consumed at home by industrial concerns, railways, gas works, &c. In consequence of the advanced cost of fuel, makers of finished materials have naturally raised their prices and the foreign consumer has doubtless paid for the increased value of about 100,000,300 tons of coal—say £25,300,000. The tonnage is made up approximately of 60,000,400 tons shipped as above, and 40,000,500 tons represented in the working up of material for export. Every additional advance of one penny per ton on the price of coal means, on the total output, about £1,000,00 extra profit. Wales in the S. Wales collieries are now higher than they have ever been. Owing to the high price of coal, great impetus has been given to the employment of liquid fuel, which is found principally in Russia, United States and the East. It will doubtless be more extensively used in the future. It was officially announced in St. Petersburg on the 25th October, that the Minister of Ways of Communication had decided to use naphtha on all locomotives running on the Russian Railway System.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

MESSRS. TATA AND CO.'s Liverpool friends reviewed their market on the 3rd inst, as follows:—"Owing to the Christmas and New Year holidays, there has not been much life in our market, and we had nothing fresh to report last week in consequence. Practically the only feature has been the squeeze of the December Shorts on the 28th and 29th ultimo. A great deal of cotton was taken up by some large firms here with a view to selling it for their own account on the spot, and keeping their counters filled with cotton and their employes busy. We should say this squeeze is not likely to be repeated; there is too much cotton on the way to Liverpool. It is just possible that near positions may come down to the level of distant ones; or perhaps distants may come up to the level of near; a bull campaign will evidently be fought over the summer positions, not the winter or early spring ones. With regard to Lancashire trade from the report of the "Daily Post" we see that profits have averaged about 8 3-8 per cent against 10 per cent the year before. The year opened well, and spinners were making very heavy profits; but later on wages had to be increased, the price of coal rose. Futures rose and thereby reduced consumption, so that the end of the year was by no means as good as the start. There is no doubt that the high price reduced consumption. Great Britian's consumption last year amounted to 2,681,550 bales American cotton against 2,955,340 in 1899 and 3,062,460 in 1898. Last year's average price was 5 15-32d. where as in 1899 it was 3 9-16d. and in 1898 only 3 5-16d. Consumption is therefore less; the spinner's margin is less; there is less business doing; and spinners and manufacturers are at most under contract until the end of March. Spinner's margins are likely to be still further decreased. In 1900 there were 708,000 spindles erected; 1,025,000 spindles are in course of erection; and further 120,000 are planned. This increase has been brought about by the formation of a number of limited Companies in Oldham and district in consequence of the profits made during 1899. The visible supply is fast gaining on last year. On the 13th September it was 1 1-2 millions behind, whereas it is now only 400,000 less. So far, this season England has obtained 650,000 bales more than last season. As for the figure of last crop, we are as far away from any reliable idea as ever. A cable to-day states that there is more cotton than people think in the interior of the states and one of our leading importers tells us to-day that from all he hears from his own houses all over the states, the crop must be well over 10 millions. We do not think the advance of the past few days will be of very long duration and that bafore we see a big rise, we ought to go a little lower first to bring in the trade; how much lower we ought to be is of course the question. We shall soon see farm work starting. We shall then hear the idies of farmers; we shall see whether they will have to dispose of their cotton to obtain money for fertilizers, tools etc., whether they still have money in hand. At any rate, things for the present are fairly evenly balanced, but of the market should now advance we would rather sell than buy." Single option, February 7 March 20 points, November. December 25 points. Double option Febrvary. 7 March 40 points November-December 50 points.

One of our Manchester correspondents sends us the following interesting remarks:—"The market has opened higher after the holidays, and the tendency seems at present to be a very firm one. The China crisis also appears to be drawing to a satisfactory finish, and consequently we have every hopes of seeing prices well-maintained. Moreover the crops with very few exceptions in India are satisfactory and we expect before very long to see a big demand from that quarter. We still fineline to think that as the year advances there will be a light corner for cotton when fancy prices may rule for a time. We consider prices to-day safer than we have done for a long time."

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 36m. Sun sets, 5h. 43m. High water, 1-32m, 1-52s. Low water, 7-23m, 7-28s.
Famine Commission, Secretariat, 11 a.m.
Industrial Conference in interest of Famine Children, house of Rev. J. E. Abbott, Victoria Road, 10 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Warren's Circus Hornby Road, 9 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Porbandar per extra s.s. Canara will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Friday the 25th inst.

CHARITY SERMON.—The Rev. Father W. Walrath, S. J., will preach a charity sermon at the Church of N. S. D'Salvacao, Dadur at the 9 o'clock mass on Sunday, the 27th instant, in connection with the Dadar Conference of St. Vincent De Paul's Society.

BRAHMO SAMAJ ANNIVERSARY.—In celebration of the 71st anniversary of the Brahmo Samaj of Calcutta, the local Prarthana Samaj will hold a special Divine Service to-day, at 5-30 p.m. The service will be conducted by Mr. V. R. Bhandarkar, B.A., LL.B., in English.

GAYAN SAMAJ POONA.—The meeting of the members of the Bombay Committee of the Samaj, which was proposed to be held last evening at the Fore Residence of Sir Dinshaw Petit, has been postponed on account of the sad news of the death of Her Imperial Majesty the Queen Empress.

THE BAI SAKARBAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the first of December last, there were 32 horses, 140 bullocks, and 13 dogs at the Bai Sakaroal Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of December 34 horses, 77 bullocks, 1 cow, 3 buffaloes, 1 deer, 1 shegoat and 19 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 35 horses, 98 bullocks, 4 buffaloes, and 16 dogs were discharged from the Hospital, 3 cases among horses, 2 cases among bullocks, 1 case among deer, one case among shegoats and 8 cases among dogs proved fatal during the past month. The following Animals were treated as out patients during the month:—11 horses, 1 calf, one kid, 24 dogs, 2 kittens 3 mainas and 2 parrots.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BURMA RICE.

THE District Officers' reports on the rice-crop prospects on the 31st December 1900 in the fourteen chief rice-producing districts of Lower Burma are to the following effect:—

Summary.—The area estimated to be under rice cultivation in the fourteen principal districts is 6,240,665 acres, an increase of 196,350 acres as compared with last year. The decrease of 2,182 acres from the area reported last month is due to a large unexplained decrease in the Pegu district of over 10,000 acres, and Akyab reports an increase of nearly 5,000 acres. The Henzada crop is now reported to be normal. The anna estimate in Thongwa is raised to 17 annas and in Hanthawady the grain is said to be threshing out somewhat light. The changes in other districts are minor ones.

Owing to the revision of the anna estimate and the improved reports as to the quality of the grain, the amount available for export is calculated to be 2,100 000 tons cargo-rice, equivalent to 35,590,000 cwts cleaned rice.

SESAMUM.

Final General Memorandum of the Sesamum (til or Jinjili); crop of the season 1900-1901:—The reports contrast pleasantly with those of last year, especally in the Western and Central regions. In Bombay, Berar, the Central Provinces, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the seed was sown in favourable conditions over much wider areas than the average of recent years, the growth of the crop has on the whole continued under equally good conditions, and an abundant yield is expected, enormously in excess of the average and also greatly exceeding that of last year. The area in these provinces represents about two-thirds of the whole area of three and a half million acres placed under this oil-seed. In Madras, with an area of 584,000 acres, the yield is about up to the average, but in the Punjab Sind, and the Nizam's Territory it is materially below the average. These three provinces contain an area of about 880 000 acres under sesamum, which is less than a fifth of the whole area under this seed.

The reports from the provinces are summarised below:—

In Bombay the area sown is returned at 948,000 acres, which is about double last year's abnormally low area and 12 per cent over the average of the preceding nine years. Of this area nearly half (461,000 acres) is in Kathiawr, where the conditions were good at the time of sowing, and double the average area was sown, the increase there and in Gujarat more than making up for the contraction in other parts of the Presidency caused by the preference of cultivators for the cultivation of food-grains.

The yield is estimated at 143,000 tons, being 39 per cent over the average. In Kathiawar the season has been favourable and two thirds of the yield are contributed by that region. Elsewhere in the Presidency the crop suffered more or less from the deficiency of the late rains, and in Sind where the area sown is four-fifths of the average, the crop has been injured by adverse winds and insects, and is not expected to exceed half the average.

In Madras about 584,000 acres have been sown (in Government villages), this area exceeding the averages for five and ten years by 15 and 11 per cent respectively. The increase is due mainly to timely rain. The condition of the standing crop is on the whole fair. Although the area is in excess of the average, the yield in the Circars and in the Southern and West Coast districts is reported to be only half the normal, and for the whole Presidency it is estimated at 62 per cent of the normal.

In Berar the aree sown is reported to be 149,000 acres, which is 28 per cent in excess of the area of last year, and 43 per cent larger than the area of the preceeding five years. It is the largest area recorded in any of the last ten years. The increase is attributed chiefly to favourable rains at sowing time; and it is a cheap crop to cultivate. On the whole the monsoon rains were favourable; there were no prolonged breaks, and the crop developed well under congenial climatic conditions. The yield is estimated at from 75 to 90 per cent of a normal crop by the district authorities, but these estimates are considered low by the Department of Agriculture. The yield is estimated at 9,550 tons, considerably more than double the yield of the last ten years. Allowing for difference in area, it would appear that the crop of the present year should be taken as a full normal yield.

In the Central Provinces the area sown with this crop has been steadily increasing during the past few years and more than a million acres were placed under it in the famine year, this acreage being double the average of the preceding ten years. The conditions at the time of sowing, both of the early and late varieties, were generally favourable, and there has been an increase of 3 per cent on the area sown in 1899. Sesamum is a cheap crop to sow, and it resists drought better than most crops. Indeed the yield of this seed was one of the few redeeming features of last season's agricultural history. The difficulty of obtaining the relatively expensive seed of wheat and other spring crops has stimulated the cultivation of sesamum, and the fil success of the linseed cron during recent years has tended in the same direction. The early crop suffered somewhat from the heavy rain at the close of August and during September. The germination of the late sown crop, which is more extensively grown in the south of the provinces also was irregular, heavy rain just after sowing having washed away part of the seed. Drought during October and November, abnormal heat, and insects, following on cloudy weather, also injured the crop. In consequence the estimate for a normal yield (100) will probably not now be realised, and a yield of 88 per cent of the normal is anticipated. The total quantity is calculated at 88,500 tons, which is more than double the average yield of the past five years, and the quantity available for export from the provinces at least 80,000 tons.

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the monsoon began late and was generally scanty and unevenly distributed until the third week of August. Then and in September, excellent rain fell, and its distribution was all that could be desired, especially in Bundelkhand, where ordinarily four-fifths of the area under sesamum is grown. Except for heavy falls in Benares and Gorakhpur in the second week of October, the weather during that month and November was clear and seasonable. The area sown with sesamum alone is 237,664 acres—an increase of 17 per cent on last year, and of 47 and 42 and 42 per cent on the preceding five and ten years. Sowings were late, and outside Bundelkhand the growth of the plants was retarded by the scanty rain of August. Excessive rain accompanied by strong east winds in the last week of September is reported to have injured the flowers; but the injury was not serious. The average condition of the crop is compared below with that of last year, 100 denoting a normal crop:

	1899	1 00
Meerut	60	87
Agra	75	95
Rohilkhand	65	87
Allahabad	90	95
Benares	74	92
Gorakhpur	75	75
Oudh	75	75

The yield on land on which the seed was sown along is estimated at 28,490 tons, which is 25 per cent more than last year's estimate and nearly double the average of the preceding ten years. The yield of the mixed crop grown for home consumption is estimated at 75,000 tons compared with 60,000 tons last year.

In the Panjab the area under sesamum is [illegible] acres; this is 15 per cent less than last year and 9 per cent less than the five years' average. The decresse is due to heavy floods in some districts. The yield is estimated at about 19,100 tons, which is 17 per cent in excess of the yield of last year, but smaller by about 21 per cent than the average of the preceding five years.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE YEAR'S TRADE.

THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

LONDON, JAN. 4.

THE volume of business during the past year has been much smaller than that of the record year 1899, but notwithstanding the fact that exceptional difficulties have been experienced by producers results have in the main been fairly satisfactory. Profitable margins were frequently obtainable during the early months of the year, and if producers had covered contracts for yarns and cloth at the time of selling results might have been considerably better. Although it was evident that the stock of raw cotton in Liverpool would probably be reduced to dangerously small dimensions before the close of the season, users in many instances appear to have acted with almost reckless indifference, and in consequence of neglecting to provide for their requirements found themselves compelled to pay extremely high prices or run short time until supplies increased. The large business done in 1899 had unquestionably added to the stocks of cotton piece-goods in the hands of distributors throughout the markets of the world, and merchants, therefore, were frequently independent. Moreover the state of business in India, owing to the famine and plague, discouraged speculative buying, and where the disturbances in China caused a further dislocation a position of considerable difficulty resulted. Economic conditions in many of the South and Central American markets and also in Turkey, influenced merchants to keep their purchases in small compass. The diminished demand from many of the leading oversea markets for piece-goods and yarns has, in view of the relative contraction in the supply of American raw cotton, perhaps been a fortunate circumstance. In examining the situation it appears that a pause has undoubtedly occurred in the expansion of trade which had been a noteworthy feature during the two preceeding years. The outlook for the future though variously regarded, is apparently fairly healthy, but it seems certain that a basis of 5 1-2d. for middling American is an impediment to active buying, as compared with 4 1-2d., which was the price about this time last year. Many careful observers are of opinion that the volume of business at present prices will not be sufficiently large to enable producers to keep machinery fully and profitably employed. Cheep money in India has favoured trade there, and it cannot be said that the exchange fluctuations from that market or the Eastern outlets have caused inconvenience. The increased prices of coals and mill stores have been a tax on the margins of producers, and the advance in wages of 5 per cent to spinners and 10 per cent to cardroom and datal hands has added to the cost of production. The formation of "combines" has made further progress, that of the Bleachers' Association being the principal event of this kind in the year. These experiments are being carefully watched, as already many people are doubtful whether the application of the system is beneficial to the country as a whole.

Regarded as a whole, the closing year of the nineteenth century has rather been a period of—temporarily, we may hope—arrested prosperity than of serious trade depression; and, bearing in mind all the untoward events and anxieties of the year, this may well appear remarkable. Beginning beneath the cloud of actual war, and under the influence of British reverses which at least implied a more protracted, costly, and difficult struggle than was at first contemplated, it was also characterised by one of the most terrible famines in our great dependency, India, which history has recorded, and by the outbreak of the long-threatened warfare between China and the Western Powers, an event which not only induced grave fears of possible hostilities between these Powers themselves, but had the direct effect of almost paralysing another extremely important branch of our Eastern trade. The disorganisation of the China markets, moreover, reacted adversely on other branches, and increased the tendency to stagnation of distribution in Japan as well as in India by its repressive effect on the great cotton-spinning iadustries of those countries, and particularly on the demand for Indian raw cotton and yarns. In addition, there have been the minor disturbances in our possessions on the West Coast of Africa. The unquestionable decline of cordial feeling—not to express the change of sentiment too strongly—between this country and France, and the popular excitement in Holland and Germany with reference to the South African war, were also conditions which, according to past experience, might have been expected to produce that general unrest and lack of confidence in the immediate future which destroy credit and dry up the channels of trade.

Amongst other influences unfavourable to trading and financial operations have been those of a general election in this country and, still more, a Presidential election in the United States. A great rise in the cost of coal and advanced rates for ocean carriage have severely increased the cost of industrial production and of the distribution of commodities, both conditions being to some extent the consequences of war and of what were assumed to be warlike preparations; and these burdens have been the more heavy because of the enhanced prices of various raw materials, noticeably cotton and the metals. Finally, we must not overlook what promised to prove one of the most serious results of the war in South Africa—the stoppage of the important Transvaal gold output. This output had in itself been one of the determining influences of the revival of postperity and general rise of prices observable before the war broke out; and its suspension must be regarded as a condition not only favourable to a reversal of the price movement in all cases except these where relative scarcity and imperative demand were the governing factors—a condition implying a narrowing of the margin between the cost and selling prices of finished productions in general— but to higher rates for loanable money, fruquent alarms respecting the maintenance of bank reserves, and universal monetary stringency.

It is reassuring to consider the causes which in a year so marked by threatening and disturbing elements have prevented the panics and extreme depression which in earlier years such a set of adverse conditions would almost certainly have produced. First of all, it is right that we should attribute much to the increased levelheadedness, precise knowledge, and practical common sense of the frequently much-maligned commercial and financial classes; and secondly, we must recognise the increasing solidarity and preponderating influence of legitimate industrial commercial, and financial interests throughout the world—interests which are likely to control more and more as time goes on the adventurous and imaginative spirits of the other classes. In spite of all the shouting, the Continental and British merchants have continued to do their utmost to increase their mutual exchanges, and respective banks and stock exchanges to assist each other for the sake of their individual stability. Even South African trade is showing symptoms of revival, and the cutters of Amsterdam are not refusing to import diamonds from Kimberley. Nor have the adverse conditions of the year been without their compensating influences. The difficulties which an immensely powerful Emprie has encountered in prosecuting even a little war may be reasonably supposed to have proved a salutary object-lesson to all Governments, and to have made them less disposed than ever before to face the uncertainties of an appeal to arms. This mere opinion, at any rate, has certainly lessened anxiety in commercial and financial quarters with respect to possible disputes between the Great Powers arising out of the situation in China and in South Africa. Then actual and threatened hostilities have contributed to promote very remarkable activity and prosperity in the iron and steel industries, and though it could be desired that such activity should be due to more rational, permanent, and generally profitable causes, yet, during a year of stress and strain, it has at least helped to maintain the general fabric of industry and has favourably reacted, for the time being, on many other industrial and trading interests.

Even the high price of coal has been beneficial to one of the greatest of British industries—that of mining; [illegible] buyers have been [illegible] which may have been [illegible] largely to store for [illegible] conditions of foreign [illegible] level with those to which our own industries have been subject, and has gone far to rectify the monetary exchanges in our favour. Another illustration of compensatory action is afforded by the determination of the Australasian colonies to spare no effort to continue, when peace is restored, the new trading relations with South Africa which have been practically created by the war—a development which certainly promises well for both Australasia and South Africa, promises well for both Australasia and South Africa. It will not be supposed that we are advocating the economic fallacy that the waste and destruction which are the accompaniments of war are "good for trade"; our present duty is not to discuss the war as a war but merely to analyse in a strictly scientific spirit the conditions and circumstances which have prevented the year which closes to-day from being as distressful economically as it might have been. For the rest, there can be no good in taking too gloomy a view of any situation, and it is important to remember that even a wasteful destruction of capital does not necessarily imply a diminution in the world's sum of material wealth. So far as such destruction promotes industrial activity the wealth may be continuously reconstituted; it is frequently merely a question of working instead of idling, and leisure in itself may or may not be a good thing. The really permanent economic disadvantage which such destruction leaves is an additional burden of debt, which implies an increased taxation of future industry.

At the annual meeting of the Liverpool Shipowners' Association it was reported that 94 firms were now in the Association, the total gross tonnage owned by them being 989762 tons. Mr. John Rankin the chairman, in reviewing the work of the past year, alluded to the question of shiping lagislation remarking that any well-considered measure which would tend to the greater security of life and property would at all times have the sympathy and support of the members of the Association. For many years shipowners had suffered much from the action of crimps and boarding-house masters at nearly all United States ports. This last season at Portland (Oregon) the position became exceedingly acute, but owing to the action of the Association assisted by the Clyde Association the adverse combination was broken up. The Association were urging the Government to impress upon the Government of the United States the importance of taking measures to secure the effectual carrying out of its own laws which if properly enforced were sufficient to put down crimping. The unfair incidence of the income tax on shipping was having the attention of the Associations It had long been contended that the annual depreciation should be calculated on the original cost of the vessel, and the Commissioners of the London district had at last decided in favour of that contention, but at the same time they had reduced the percentage rate, previously too low, to such an extent as to make the concession of no value. The old vessels would derive some benefit, but modern ones would be in a worse position than before. The tendency of shipping, like other large industries, to centralised was very marked. To thirty of the principal steamship companies, owning 1,600 steamers, fell to be credited one quarter of the tonnage and more than one quarter of the carrying capacity of the world's steamships. A rough and ready summary of the great and growing interest shipping represented might be deduced from the fact that in 1900 there held the classification of Lloyd's registry no fewer than 15,218,228 tons, as compared with 5,933,684 tons in 1880. British tonnage had considerably increased during the year, but nowhere had the increase been more remarkable than in the United States. In conclusion he congratulated the members on a year of considerable prosperity, and remarked that keen though the competition with other countries was, he had no doubt they would continue to maintain the position which British shipowners had hitherto ever occupied.

A somewhat novel project is on foot in the Midlands for the manufacture and sale on an important scale of non-illuminating gas for motive power, heating, and other purposes. The capital is to be £1,000,000, with authority to issue debentures to the extent of £333,000. The area of supply extends over South Staffordshire, and East Worcestershir and works are to be erectedat Tipton, Bilston, Darlaston, Kingswinford, and Smethwick for the production of the gas. This is to be sold at 3d. and 4d. per 1,000 cubic feet, according to the quantity taken. These are to be maximum rates except when the price of "slack" coal rises above 6s. per ton delivered at the works. In that event the charge for gas may be advanced in the proportion of 1-2d. per 1,000 feet for every 1s. per ton over 6s. paid for slack. A bill is to be brought into Parliament in the ensuing session giving compulsory powers of purchase of the requisite land. Another announced with the opening year is that of the South Yorkshire Electric Power Company, of which Sir Richard Mottram and Sir William Agnew are promoters. Within its proposed sphere are Sheffield, Leeds, and Bradford, as well as other cities and towns in Yorkshire. Some of these have already made provision for the supply of electrical energy but the intended company does not contemplate encroaching on the ground already occupyied there, using these centres only as means of access to areas not within the sphere of the works established or authorised. A bill to incorporate the company with a capital of £2,000,000 and ample borrowing powers, is to be introduced next session giving authority for the purchase of land. Provision is made for limiting the dividends to 8 per cent per annum, coupled with an arrangement for reducing the standard price of 2 1-2d. per unit according to the amount of profit earned.

BOMBAY RACES.

FINAL ENTRIES CLOSED ON TUESDAY JANUARY 22

FIRST DAY, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9.

The Importers' Plate—Distance 5 furlongs
1st entries 3 and 2nd entries 4

8 Messrs Anderson and Co's b aus g The Drone by Atlantic—Bee 6 years

The Bombay Derby—Distance 1 1-4 miles
1st entries 18 and 2nd entries 1

20 Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Hakum 13 3 3-4 aged

The Stud Stakes—Distance 6 furlongs
1st entries 10 and 2nd entries nil

11 Captain Darell's b cb g Recollect by Recall—dam English mare 14-2 5 years

12 Colonel Grants b cb h Prime aged

13 Mr Mathradas Goculdas ch cb m La Bailiff 14-1 4 years

The Gaye Cup—Distance 6 furlongs
1st entries 8 and 2nd entries 3

12 Mr J C Galstaun's b aus m not yet 13 2

13 Mr Morton's br aus m Inniscombe by wire

The Lilliput Stakes—Distance 1-2 mile
1st entries 14 and 2nd entries 1

16 Mr A W P's ch a h Feercze 13 2

SECOND DAY, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11.

The Mahaluxmi Stakes—Distance 1 mile
1st entries 9 and 2nd entries 4

14 Mr R J Hunter's ch aus g Coin By Play Boy—Commonwealth 14-2 6 years.

The Produce Stakes—Distance 1 mile
1st entries 9 and 2nd entries nil

10 Captain Darell's b cb g Recollect 14 2 5 years

The Steward's Purse—Distance 5 furlongs
1st entries 12 and 2nd entries 1

14 Mr J C Galstaun's b aus m Not yet 13 2

The Paddock Stakes—Distance 5 furlongs
1st entries 23 and 2nd entries 1

25 Mr A W P's ch a h Fecroze 13 2

THIRD DAY, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13.

The Stand Plate—Distance 6 furlongs
1st entries 10 and 2nd entries 4

15 Mr T C Naples ch aus m Victoria 6 years

The Second Dealers'—Distance 7 furlongs
1st entries 19 and 2nd entries 3

23 Mr Moosta pha bin Talib's ch a m Naura aged

The Lawn Stakes—Distance 5 furlongs
1st entries 11 and 2nd entries 2

14 Mr J C Galstaun's b aus m Not Yet 13 2

15 Mr Morton's br aus m Inniscombe by wire

FOURTH DAY, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16.

The Byculla Club Cup—Distance 1 1-4 miles
1st entries 16 and 2nd entries 3

20 Mr K J Hunter's ch aus g Coin 14 2 6 years

21 Mr K J Hunter's br aus g Tourist by Goesoon—dam Mirth Hampton 4 years

Turf Club Cup—Distance 1 1-2 miles
1st entries 19 and 2nd entries 1

21 Captain Darrell's b cb g Recollect 14 2 5 years

The International Stakes—Distance 7 furlongs
1st entries 9 and 2nd entries 1

11 Mr J C Galstaun's b aus m Not Yet 13 2

The Small Pony Handicap—Distance 5 furlongs
1st entries 27 and 2nd entries nil

23 Mr A W P's ch a h Feeroze 13 2

The Melton Stakes—Distance 5 furlongs
1st entries 18 and 2nd entries 2

21 Mr Mahomed Shamlan's ch a h Starling 13

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER." Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Henzada, 1,341 tons, Captain F. P. Howlden, will sail to-day for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo, Mr D B Khan, as cabin and 8 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Java, 920 tons, Captain H McDearmid, will sail to-day, for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr J W Ekelhorn, Mr O C Agdeenlay, Mr Goolam Alli, Fadoo and friend and 13 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JANUARY 23.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Highflyer		Brock			Flagship
Tenasserim		Greet			Receiving Hulk
Magdala		Greet			Turret-ship
Abyssinia		Greet	Wet Basin		Turret-ship
Plassy					Torpedo Catcher
Assaye		Coates			Torpedo Catcher
H M S Cossack		Cartwright			Cruiser
Do Redbreast		Hill			do
Do Racoon		Grant			do
Calna	1454	Hill			M M & Co
Barawa	234	Jaffer			M M & Co
Ballaarat	2959	Field			P & O Co
Marob	1451	Adams			M M & Co
Valetta	2973	Tillard			P & O Co
Westward Ho	1499	Hill			J M & Co
Okara	3139	Saldrick			M M & Co
Bocldana	2890	McChellord			M M & Co
Valentia	3111	Miller			A Montebeff
Ceylon		Hughes			I L Service Steamer
Clyde	2195	Williams			P and O Co
Dilwara		Mann			Transport
Vadala	2164	Boon			M & Co
Oriental	3084	Jephson			P & O Co
Maria	434	Kemball			Yacht
Foreland	2331	McCutcheon			M M & Co
Bengal	2751	Barcham			P & O Co
Howick Hall	2378	Scott			W & A G & Co
Rasmora	2161	Kennedy			M M & Co
Hardinge		Ody			I I Marine
Ula	3426	Collins			M M & Co
Flintshire		Dwyer			

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JANUARY 23.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.*	Agent
B	Lochiel	1414	Alexander	Liverpool	2-2	F M & Co
C	King Arthur	1047	Hannah			B & P S N Co
K	Canara	1215	Stebbing	Zanzibar	24-1	M M & Co
R	Bergedorf	3361	Saegert	Hamburg	1-2	K N & Co
—	Simla	1039	Bamber			M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi	547	Budroo	G Port	23-1	Shepherd & Co
Ponani	552	Fakeer	Bhownagar	26-1	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent
2	Turbo	2659	Fairfield	Genoa	5-2	W & A G & Co
3	Nilo	1503	Canzoneri	Venice	27-1	C Hoggiano
5	Bengal	2751	Barcham	China	30-1	P & O S N Co
6	Sunda	2387	Andrews	London	31-1	P & O Co
8	Clan Murray	3121	Beer	London	7-2	M M & Co
12	Egypt	4178	Langbourne	London	26-1	P & O S N Co
14	Kola	497	Robertson	Karachee	25-1	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Amra	170	P.gott	Karachi	29-1	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

ARRIVAL.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
23	R I M S Hardinge	Ody	Glasgow, Dec 13

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	H M S Redbreast	Hill	Mombassa
23	Fazilka s	McClelland	Calcutta
	Nizam s	Eliot	Calcutta, &c
	Braunfels s	Schmidt	Hamburg

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Henzada, Howlden, for Calcutta, &c.
" Java, McDearmed, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.

The steamer Mazagon, entered for loading yesterday for China and Japan.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Egypt s—10 bales skins, Ewart Latham and Co; 25 bales skins, R M Kooka; 40 cwt fishmaws, M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Murray s—149 bales hemp, Isaac Wright and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Bergedorf s—55 bales cotton 3,000 cwt teaseed, 1,939 cwt myrabolians, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Bergedorf s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Nilo s—500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Mazagon s—5,000 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co; 200 bales cotton, A Ezra.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN T. A. SAVAGE, COMMANDING B V R.

Bombay, 21th January.

1. The Parade fixed for Saturday next the 26th instant is cancelled.
2. The Church Parade fixed for Sunday next the 27th instant is cancelled.
3. There will be no Revolver Practice on Friday next the 25th instant.
4. Leave of absence has been granted to the undermentioned Non-Commission d Officer and Volunteer as follows:—No 222 Lce-Sergt W Chitts, D Company from the 21st January to 31st March 1901; and No 1822 Vol J LeBlond, D Company from the 12st January to 31st March 1901.
5. The following Members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows:—No 4998 Cyclist A McMullen, to E (Cyclist) Company; and No 4997, Vol A T Cluley to G Company.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 22th January.

1. Parades for the week are as follows:—
No 1 Company—
To-day 10 inch R M L Gun drill and Squad drill at the Town Hall Compound at 8-45 p.m.
To-morrow Gun Laying at the Town Hall Compound at 6-45 a.m.
Saturday, 6 inch B L and 10 inch R M L gun drill at Colaba North Fort, parade at the Corps Club at 4 p.m. sharp. Dress—Drill order without arms; puttees to be worn.
No. 2 Company—
To-day 10 inch R M L Gun drill and Squad drill at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters at 8 45 p.m.
To-morrow Range Firing at the Bhandarwada Reservoir Mazagon at 6-45 a.m.
Saturday, 6 inch B L and 10 inch R M L gun drill at Mahalaxmi Fort, parade at Scandal Point at 4-15 p.m. sharp. The brake will leave Byculla Bridge as usual. Dress—Drill order without arms puttees to be worn.
2. The Proficiency Class will meet at the Corps Club at 6-15 p.m. to-morrow, Friday. All members who are desirous of passing the examination this year are requested to attend.
3. No. 3 Company will parade at the Corps Club on Saturday next 26th inst. at 3 p.m. sharp and proceed to Colaba North Fort to complete their annual 40-pr R M L practice. Dress.—Drill order without arms puttees to be worn.

By Order,
G. STODDARD, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

The Cinderella Dance has been postponed.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

Thursday, January 24.
Eve of the Conversion of Saint Paul.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral). Hymns 405 and 431.
Friday, January 25.—Conversion of Saint Paul.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion (Coral). Hymns 406, 315 & 432.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

Festival of the Conversion of St. Paul.
24th, 8 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon.
25th, 7 a m.—Choral Eucharist.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church.)
Conversion of St. Paul, Apostle and Martyr.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist Plain.
5 p.m.—Evensong.

THE automatic sale of railway tickets on the Berlin local lines during the past year has proved remarkably successful. The 192 "automaten" on the Stadt-und-Wannsee Railway have disposed of more than thirty million tickets. At the Friedrichstrasse and Zoological Gardens Stations over 200,000 tickets are delivered through the "slot" every month. The railway administration would certainly require a whole regiment of officials to distribute such a quantity of tickets in the ordinary way. Besides the saving of wage-paid clerks, there is also a very considerable saving of space, and a scarcely less important saving of time.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

THANNA.

DEATH.

PANTHAKEE—THANEWALLA—January 23, at Tsanna, Rustomjee Dadabhoy Panthakee Thanewalla, Secretary to Jeejibhoy Dadabhoy Charity Funds, and nephew of the late Jehangirjee Hormusjee Panthakee Thanewalla, son-in-law of the late Jamsetjee Nasserwanjee Noble and also of the late Dastoor Rustomjee Sanjana, of Kalian. Funeral at 8 a.m. to-day (Thursday) at Thanna, opposite to the Post Office.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

ROSS-ZSCHERPEL—January 18, at Arkonam, the wife of C H Ross-Zscherpel, Audit Department, Madras Railway, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1901.

KING EDWARD VII.

YESTERDAY morning, following precedent, Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, heir-apparent to the Crown, would meet the Privy Council, on his accession to the throne. In the presence of the great officers of State he was to be proclaimed King, following which proclamation his Majesty would be sworn. Afterwards the Privy Council and Ministers would take the oath of allegiance and with them the Lords, spiritual and temporal, Commons, judges, and other high officers, when Albert Edward, hitherto known as the Prince of Wales, will reign as King Edward the Seventh. Formerly on the demise of the sovereign Parliament stood dissolved by the fact thereof. By an act passed in the reign of William III. the dissolution of Parliament was postponed for six months, but by the Reform Act of 1867 this was again altered and it was enacted that the Parliament "in being at any future demise of the Crown shall not be determined by any such demise." Her Majesty's Faithful Commons will, therefore, become the Faithful Commons of his Majesty the King, while he will reinstate, if he have not already done so, all the members of the Ministry. His accession to the throne will be greeted with sentiments of loyalty throughout the Empire, for with most important colonies he has a personal acquaintance, while in England he has attained an eminence in popular affection by his geniality and never-failing courtesy. Records of the Queen's life speak of her eldest son as of a particularly merry, happy, affectionate disposition and these characteristics have distinguished him through life. His ready wit manifested itself early and it is recorded that when visiting Paris in 1855 with the Queen and the Prince Consort, he begged the Empress to get permission for him and the Princess Royal to be allowed to stay behind to prolong their visit. "Ah," said the Empress, "I am afraid that would be impossible, the Queen and the Prince would not be able to do without you." To which he replied "Not do without us? Don't fancy that. There are six more at home, so they won't miss us." The King was privately educated, his tutors being the Rev. Henry Birch, Rector of Prestwich, Mr. Gibbs, barrister-at-law, the Rev. C. F. Tarver, and Mr. H. W. Fisher. The Prince Consort, that he might identify his son with the leading educational systems of Great Britain, had him entered at Edinburgh University, where he remained one Session; subsequently at Christ Church, Oxford; and finally, at Cambridge, which His Royal Highness attended for a course of lectures. In 1860 he visited the United States and Canada, in 1862 the Holy Land and Jerusalem, his official companion being Dean Stanley. For his military functions as hereditary Constitutional Chief of the Army, he trained at the Curragh, and became a Field Marshal in the Army, and Colonel of the 10th Hussars. In February, 1863, he qualified as a Peer by taking his seat as Duke of Cornwall; besides which title he was known as Duke of Rothesay and Lord of the Isles of Scotland, and Earl of Dublin and Carrick in Ireland.

The Prince's marriage with the Princess Alexandra of Denmark followed immediately after. That it was above union was never doubted, for the Prince Consort noted in his diary at the time "the young people seem to have taken a warm liking for one another." The marriage in March 1863 took place in St. George's Chapel Windsor, the first royal marriage celebrated in that Chapel since that of Henry I. in 1122. The Princess of Wales from her first arrival in England was almost worshipped by the people and her popularity has in no way waned, though nearly forty years have passed away. The position the Prince held in the hearts of Englishmen and women was demonstrated in the winter of 1871, when he lay at death's door. Stricken by typhoid, it was feared he would not recover. But after several weeks' prostration he was able to attend a thanksgiving service in St. Paul's Cathedral. This is the point in the King's career at which he may be said to have commenced to take an active part in public events. He had already became President of St. Bartholemew's hospital and had officiated at the laying of foundation stones and other public functions. But he never went further afield. The success of the French Exhibition of 1878 was in large measure due to his influence and the exhibitions at South Kengsington and the founding of the Imperial Institute received from him most powerful support. His position was happily described some little time ago in these columns by a writer who said:—"As a Prince, he has shown himself no more than a typical English gentleman of property, a sportsman, with a couple of country seats, a yacht at Cowes, a modest stud at Newmarket. But his position has exacted something more than a conventional use of wealth. It has compelled him to take the reins of the social stage coach; and to be at the beck and call of the public, until his Royal Highness has become a species of tutelary saint of all kinds of undertakings and movements. A patron of the fine arts, the guilds of painting, of sculpture, and of the drama have looked to him for stimulus and support. The first gentleman in England, students of refinement have looked to the Prince for examples, if not for precepts, in courtesy and tolerance. These are the conditions of a Princely state, the responsibilities of an Heir-Apparent, and it must be said that in these the closing years of the Victorian era, the greatest of all England's great era, the Prince of Wales bears his responsibilities with an unflinching zeal and with a courtesy that has passed into a proverb." The Prince's tact and prudence, his abstinence from interference in politics, have lifted him high in public estimation, for in these respects it has been absolutely free from blunders. For the duties of his Kingly Office he has been well prepared. As a member of the Privy Council he has acquired an intimate acquaintance with all affairs of State. He has, as we have said, visited the most important colonies and is in touch with these people as well as of those of England and has studied social questions with assiduity.

Of the royal visit to India we have a speaking memento in the magnificent statue which stands on the Esplanade. It is now a quarter of a century since that visit was paid, but it is still quoted as an evidence of the earnest efforts of England to strengthen the bonds of union and of friendship. Following on his visit was the proclamation of her Majesty as Empress of India and a renewal of good feeling between rulers and ruled which had prevailed in pre-Mutiny days. The good impression left by the Prince in India has not faded. His visit is remembered by many with pleasure as wherever he went he made friends and his journey throughout the country may best be described as one long triumphal procession. His visit marks the time at which native gentlemen began to appreciate the benefits of Western education and to send theirsons to English Universities, and Princes to offer contributions of men and money for imperial purposes. Personal loyalty to the Queen-Empress was no doubt a strong impulse. But that loyalty will be as fully and as freely extended to her successor. To many of the native princes the new King is already known and to say that he is respected by them is no exaggeration. He possesses in marked degree the qualities which most commend themselves to the natives of this country and his accession to the throne will but be the signal for fresh outbursts of enthusiastic loyalty such as have time and again greeted her late Majesty and her distinguished representatives in India. In accordance with custom and with the fitness of things the coronation of the King will not take place until the official period of mouring has elapsed, for until then rejoicings such as announce the accession of a monarch would not be meet. Born in 1841 his Majesty comes to the throne somewhat late in life. He is now in his sixtieth year. But he comes of a physically and mentally vigorous stock and his reign may, we think, be safely looked forward to as signalling a continuance and a further development of the intellectual and material advancement of the Empire.

AFFAIRS AT PEKING.

A CORRESPONDENT of a Shanghai contemporary draws a pathetic picture of the ruin that will meet the Emperor Kuang Hsu on his return to Peking. The march of civilization which has followed in the wake of the international forces is represented by ruined streets, a railway terminus at the gate of the Temple of Heaven and the performance of a burlesque inside that sacred building. The Emperor's palace is a barrack for troops and its private roads "a thoroughfare for carts, coolies and mounted foreign devils." The Germans and French have removed the bronze instruments from the Observatory and are shipping them to Berlin and Paris for preservation in the museums. The looting carried on was bad enough but the performance of a Christmas pantomime in the Temple of Heaven which is China's holy of holies was an outrage upon sentiment that has given the greatest offence to respectable Chinese in the City. The mail papers give an account of this production, which was the work of an English officer and appears to have been chiefly remarkable for its vulgarity. The Empress Dowager was impersonated by an officer who sang topical songs and danced jigs and at the close of the last act she was put up for auction as the "honour of China," and sold for five dollars to an officer representing Prince Tuan. The Chinese hold their Royal personages sacred and very great feeling has been aroused by this unnecessary insult to the Empress Dowager. The "foreign devil" has probably not been raised in their estimation by the fact that the Temple where the burlesque was performed is the only place in the whole of China where the Christian God is officially worshipped once a year, for the Emperor there prostrates himself in worship of the God of Heaven. The incident, however, shows how great has been the humiliation brought upon China by the policy of the Dowager and her advisers. The terms of the Allies which the Emperor accepted, are exacting enough, and probably if the Imperial Lady had her way they would not have been acceded to. But the explanation seems to be that events have been too much for her and she has been discredited in the eyes of the people. If that be true and the Emperor is returning to Peking there should be little difficulty in arranging the peace treaty, though if the Empress Dowager be still powerful to interfere, the negotiations may be protracted indefinitely.

DISEASE IN SUGARCANE.

SUGARCANE is largely cultivated in India, and on account of the general hardiness and the good yield of the plant, it is highly thought of by the agriculturist. The largest tract under sugar cane cultivation is in the North-Western Provinces, where the varieties of cane grown may be classified arbitrarily under three broad divisions:—Paunda, Ukh, and Katara varieties. The latter class was introduced into Meerut about 45 years ago, and it proved so superior to the Ukh varieties in respect of the yield of sugar that it largely superseded other varieties. It has, however, one serious disadvantage—it is liable to be attacked by rind fungus, a disease to which other varieties are not susceptible. The disease, which was practically unknown a quarter of a century ago, is usually attended with disastrous consequences which are naturally more keenly felt and dreaded in the Katara growing centres than in those tracts where the cultivation of Katara varieties is limited. Since 1877-78 the disease has appeared in a mild or severe form in almost all cane-growing tracts, and during the past 10 or 12 years it has caused such havoc in Meerut, Rohilkland, and Gorakhpur that the cultivation of varieties liable to disease has fallen off, being replaced by the Ukh varieties, which are raised almost entirely for production of sugar. If a crop enjoys immunity from attack till January, it is safe, as the disease generally makes its appearance towards the end of the rainy season during the period of growth, never after the growth is completed. The amount of rainfall, the character of the season have little influence on the disease, which is more partial to crops on poor soil than to those growing in richer ground. No effective remedy is known, though many experiments have been tried. The cultivators look upon it as a sort of plague for vegetable life, which they attribute to divine displeasure, and they make no effort to lessen the disease. This might be brought about by digging out the roots and collecting the leaves of the affected crop, instead of which they are allowed to lie and rot and get incorporated with the soil, which undoubtedly leads to a continuance of the disease. The Director of the Botanical Department, Northern India, says the only remedy is the total destruction by fire of any crop found to be diseased and the introduction of new varieties.

A COLLEGE OF MISSION PRIESTS.

THE Bishop of Madras is about to establish a College of mission priests in Madras in order to work Black Town and the Kolar Gold Fields, near Bangalore. In the latter district there is a large European mining population, and as the Mysore Gold Fields develope, the number of Europeans will increase. His Lordship is of opinion that this is just the kind of work for the five years' system, which has recently been established in England, and he proposes to station two men at Black Town, two at Kolar, and have one constantly on tour. For once, the question of finance is not an obstacle to the extension of religious work; all that is needed is for men to act as pioneers and start the scheme. In a letter the Bishop reviews the numerical strength of the Madras Diocese and its clerical strength. The four main centres of the European and Eurasian population are Madras, Hyderabad, Bangalore and the Nilgiris, which contain 16,000 out of the 26,000 members of the Church of England. These are well provided with chaplains, but the remainder are not nearly so well provided with spiritual ministrations. The coffee planters in Coorg, Mysore and the Wynaad in particular are badly situated, and one chaplain in Mysore has such a wide district that he can only visit each about once a year. The question of Eurasian education is one of peculiar difficulty. The instruction is mainly obtained at day schools, as, unlike North India, there is no demand for boarding in South India. An effort is, however, being made to enlarge the boarding establishment at Bishop Cotton's schools in Bangalore by opening boarding houses at reduced fees and so throwing them open to a wider class. It remains to be seen whether the experiment will be successful.

THE Viceroy, as Honorary Colonel of Lumsden's Horse, intends placing in the Cathedral, Calcutta, a memorial tablet to the members of the Corps who perished in South Africa.

THE New Royal Indian Marine Steamer Hardinge, under the command of Captain E. C. Ody, arrived in harbour at noon to-day from Glasgow, which Port she left on the 13th December, calling at Greenock on the 15th, Malta on the 26th and Port Said on the 7th January. She experienced during the first part of the voyage heavy gales, but had fine weather in the latter part of the voyage.

THE total mortality in Calcutta on Sunday was 83, the quinquennial average being 71. There were eight fresh cases of plague and eight deaths from that cause.

OWING to a law passed some years ago prohibiting alien engine-drivers, the Duke of Manchester has been refused an automobile licence in New York.

BARON HIRSMAN SPEEK VON STERBURG, the new Consul-General for Germany, arrived at Calcutta on Monday, and took over charge, from Herr Von Waldthausen yesterday.

THE amount to be remitted from January 20th to March 31st in payment of Home charges, in order to make up the £16,440,000 in the Budget estimate of last March, is £7,915,564.

THE Methodist Million Guinea Fund, inaugurated two years ago on the principle of "one person one guinea," has resulted in payments and promises amounting to £919,000.

IT has been decided that in future, when the Chitral reliefs are being carried out, the regiment of native infantry which accompanies the relieving troops from India shall halt at Mir Khani instead of at Dir itself as hitherto.

HALF a million sets of knives and forks, quarter of a million of tablespoons, and hundreds of thousands of scissors, spoons, razors, pocket-knives, and butchers' knives for the troops in South Africa, make up Sheffield's largest order on record.

MR. DENMAN, the Marlborough-street magistrate fined the proprietor of the Regent-street shop window which frames girls with long hair hanging down their backs for obstruction of the footway. Summonses are to be taken out for every day the display continues.

WE regret to announce the death of Mr. John Henry Norman at the age of 73. Mr. Norman first commenced life in Calcutta in 1845 as a merchant, but in 1861 he took up work as a broker and founded the firm of Messrs. Norman Brothers. He left Caclutta in 1875.

A LAFFAN telegram from New York states: Mr. W. R. Brooks has discovered by means of photographs three new planets within one degree of Eros. The brightest is somewhat brighter than Eros. Mr. Brooks considers that the new planets undoubtedly belong to a series revolving between Ceres and Jupiter.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from the Boer camp at Diyattlawa in Ceylon: "This is a charming place, about 4,500 feet, and beautifully cool and salubrious. The Boer prisoners number 5,000 and they seem very contented, and so they ought to be from the way in which they are pampered. They are shown Reuter's telegram."

A DARING burglary was perpetrated in the shop of Messrs. John Brown and Sons, jewellers, Kilmarnock. The thieves escaped with over a thousand gold rings, fifty gold watches, and a number of gold Albert chains. Entrance was effected through the roof at the rear, the slates over the workshop being removed and the rafters cut away.

THE proceedings taken against Prince Chigi for the alleged sale of a Botticelli have revealed to the police (telegraphs Dalziel from Rome) that a Cellini bronze has also been sold and further sensational revelations are expected. The bronze is said to have been offered to France for 80,000fr., but declined. The price then advanced to 140,000fr., and later to 200,000fr., at which sum it was sold to a London firm.

A SERIOUS accident occurred on the Electric Tramway, at Dudley. A motor man, in charge of a car, lost control of the brakes, with the result that the car when descending a hill left the metals, and coming in violent contact with one of the iron standards, knocked it down. The car was thrown across the road, the passengers, five of whom were seriously injured, being dashed into the roadway. The gradient at which the accident occurred is very steep.

WE regret to announce the death of Captain Alfred Symons, Commodore of the P. and O. Co.'s fleet, who died at midnight on Monday, of remittent fever, at St. George's Hospital. The company's offices were closed and all the vessels lying in port had carried their flags half masted as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased. Captain Symons was in the company's service for nearly forty years and was well known in Bombay. At the time of his death he was in command of the s. s. Parramatta.

THE Crematorium at Hull has the distinction of being the first institution of the kind belonging to a Corporation in England. The charges have been fixed so low that they do not exceed the average cost of an ordinary interment. The process will therefore have for the first time a chance of being resorted to by the many. In Hull the low-lying and clayey soil makes interment a specially difficult question. Many graves are filled with water at some seasons of the year, and sanitary authorities consider the graveyard specially unhealthy.

KING EDWARD THE SEVENTH.

AN eminent theologian once abruptly terminated a polemical dispute of threatening embarrassment by carrying his tormentor to a window, and pointing drily to the confusion of chimney pots, said, those are my views—my opinions I keep to myself. There was wit in the tact of the right reverend gentlemen, who did not care to wear his heart upon his sleeve for every passing daw to peck at. And this divine quality of tact is a virtue which the King as Prince of Wales cultivated. It may be truly said of His Majesty what it would be impossible to say with equal truth of any of his Royal predecessors, and certainly of any of his Contemporaries in public life, that his career has been singularly, not to say exceptionally and abnormally, free from blunders. It will be pleaded, probably, as an all-sufficing reply, Yes, no doubt; but just remember how the Prince has been looked after; how he has been guided by discreet bear leaders who have told him exactly what to do at the right moment, what to say, and even how to say it. No man has ever been more richly endowed with ghoots, from an Archbishop to write his pre-prandial prayers and a Prime Minister to shape the Royal utterances when the Royal lips that way would move. It is natural that the Prince should have many critics, and that their criticism should not always be just; but what is natural is not necessarily unimpeachable. And hence it would be found, if the critic, going without any preconceptions or predispositions into the Royal presence, were to talk to the Heir Apparent for an hour—His Royal Highness in a sympathetic humour to confess as freely as the other listened—that his tact is the outcome of his own shrewdness.

Every Prince is enshrouded in the thin gauze of a glamour. It is this glamour of the superstition that comes of distance. The conventional practice is to look at Heirs-Apparent as persons who, by the very nature of their position, lounging in the plentitude of assured greatness, and of every conceivable comfort, have no necessity whatever to trouble themselves. They are commonly herded in fancy with the greater voluptuaries of the Eastern imagination; people whose lives are spent in perpetual sunshine, amid everything that gratifies the cunning taste, who spin not, neither need they think. This was a great delusion, so far at all events, as it concerns the Prince of Wales. His Royal Highness, it is true, was not even in the position of a man who had had greatness thrust upon him. It becomes the duty of such a person to show that he appreciates his good fortune. But having been born to a station that is as old as the British Constitution and that can only disappear when the British Constitution itself passes into the proverbial melting pot he had no such obligation to observe; hence no necessity for thinking straight, for bothering or troubling himself at all about anything whatever. Nevertheless, he took a definite position amongst the men of the time, acquainted himself with the state and condition of the people, has studied the various social questions that have passed across the stage of English life, and if he has not actually taken part in the political vexations of his epoch, has, on more than one occasion, corrected the blunders and wiped away the trailing effects of the errors of his mother's Ministers. Much of this was spontaneous and unlooked for, and his Royal Highness's immediate advisers so well known their positions, so scrupulously defined, that if the interview which we have imagined could take place it would very quickly be discovered that the Prince is the hero of his own epic. The solution of the mystery—if a mystery it be—is to be found in the fact that the Prince of Wales noted the signs of the times, and is, before all things, essentially, and very emphatically, an English gentleman.

His Majesty was born on November 9, 1841, at Buckingham palace. He was created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester in the same year. His early education was entrusted to private tutors. Afterwards he studied at Christ Church, Oxford (D.C.L. 1868), and at Trinity College, Cambridge (LL.D.), and Edinburgh University (LL.D.); also LL.D. Dublin (1868), and Calcutta (1874). On leaving the University, the Prince paid a long visit in 1860 to the United States and Canada. He had previously been appointed Colonel in the army, and on returning from Canada, joined at Curragh Camp, in June, 1861. In the same year he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn. In the following year he went on an Eastern tour, and at Jerusalem in 1862. In 1863 he married, on March 10, the Princess Alexandra Caroline Marie Charlotte Louise Julia, eldest daughter of Christian IX., King of Denmark, and sister of the Empress of Russia and the King of Greece. On her marriage the House of Commons voted her an annual allowance of £10,000, and £30,000 in the event of her surviving the Prince. The Prince and Princess celebrated their silver wedding 1888. In the winter of 1874, while staying with his family at his country seat, Sandringham, Norfolk, the Prince was attacked with typhoid fever, which it was feared would prove fatal; but he recovered, and on February 27, 1872, attended at public thanksgiving in St. Paul's Cathedral.

The next important event in the life of the Prince was his Indian tour, which did much to strengthen the influence of England in India. Everywhere the Prince was received with the most loyal enthusiasm. This was in 1875 and 1876. In 1878 he took great interest in the Paris Exhibition, and in 1883 he went to Berlin to take part in the silver wedding festivities of the then Crown Prince. It was on that occasion he was nominated by the Emperor a Field Marshal in the German army. In 1885, in company with the Princess, he made a tour through Ireland, where he met with a cordial reception He evinced an active interest in the promotion of the late series of Exhibitions held at South Kensington, and despite not a little opposition, succeeded in establishing the Imperial Institute. In May, 1891, he was made a grandfather by the brith of a daughter of the Duchess of Fife. In 1893 he became a member of the Poor Law Commission, at whose meetings he attended most assiduously. In the summer, his yacht Britannia took part in many regattas at the Isle of Wight, and secured numerous successes. At the many public functions during the year, too—the wedding of the Duke and Duchess of York, and the opening of the Imperial Institute by her Majesty the Queen—H. R.H. was present, and took an active part. He visited Homburg in the autumn. In July, 1894, the Prince and Princess were present at the Welsh Eisteddfod, and the Princess was admitted a bard.

Besides being Prince of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Prince of Wales, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxecoburg and Gotha, Great Steward of Scotland, Duke of Cornwall and Rothsay, Earl of Chester, Carrick, and Dublin, Baron Renfrew, and Lord of the Isles, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., P.C. he was personal A.D.C. to the Queen, a Field Marshal of the Forces, Col.-in-chief, of 1st and 2nd Life Guards and Royal Horse Guards, Colonel 10th Hussars, hon. Colonel of the Oxford and the Cambridge University Corps, of the Middlesex Civil Service Corps, of Rifle Volunteers, of the 3rd battalion Gordon Highlanders, and the Sutherland Highland Rifle Volunteers, hon. Admiral of the Fleet. He holds the rank of Field-Marshal in the German army, and is Colonel-in-Chief of the 5th Pomeranian Blucher Hussars. He is also Colonel of the Austro-Hungarian 12th Regiment of Hussars.

[REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JAN. 22.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this morning.

MARSEILLES, JAN. 22.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steame Jelunga left here outwards this afternoon.

SUEZ, JAN. 22.

The P. & O. steamer Massilia arrived here from Bombay this morning.

THE Florio-Rabattino Company's steamer Bisagno left Singapore for Bombay on the 23 instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 22.

The Liverp

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

DEATH OF THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRINCE OF WALES TO THE LORD MAYOR.

LONDON, JAN. 22, 8-50 P.M.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales wires to the Lord Mayor as follows:—"My beloved mother, the Queen, passed peacefully away at 6-30 P.M. this evening, surrounded by her children and grandchildren."

Large crowds assembled at the Mansion House and read the above bareheaded and with profound emotion.

UNIVERSAL SORROW.

Soon afterwards the bells in the City churches began tolling, and all the Theatres and Music Halls throughout the Metropolis were closed instantly.

Expressions of the sincerest sorrow are heard everywhere in the streets.

THE QUEEN'S LAST MOMENTS.

LONDON, JAN. 23.

According to official information Her Majesty suffered no pain, and passed away quite peacefully, surrounded by her family.

The Bishop of Winchester read the prayers for the dying early in the afternoon and remained to the end.

Mr Balfour was in the house, but not present in the death-chamber.

LONDON, JAN. 23 8-35 a.m.

All Monday night Her Majesty the Queen was very restless and her bedroom door was looked, only the doctor and nurses being allowed within.

It is understood the family was thrice summoned to the bedside yesterday and the last time at 3-30 p.m. after which they remained in constant attendance on Her Majesty who was still conscious at intervals but the end came in sleep.

The telegrams which have been received show that the feeling in the Provinces and the Colonies is as profound as in London.

Striking tokens of sympathy have been received from all quarters of the globe which testify to the deepness of the impression the Queen has made on the hearts of the whole of mankind.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

The Privy Council will meet in London to-day.

THE KING'S MOVEMENTS.

The King's movements are as yet unsettled but it is stated at Cowes that the King, the Kaiser and the other Royalties proceed to London at an early hour.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

Parliament meets at four o'clock to-day.

THE FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The Crown Prince of Germany is expected at Osborne to-day and it is stated that he will represent the Emperor William at the funeral though no arrangements have yet been made for the Emperor's departure.

NO LYING IN STATE.

LONDON, JAN. 23.

Her Majesty will not lie in state, but the servants of the household will be admitted to view the remains which will probably be conveyed to Windsor to-morrow.

The date of the funeral will probably be distant owing to the multiplicity of the arrangements.

A TRIBUTE OF SYMPATHY AT WASHINGTON.

The Washington Senate and House of Representatives passed resolutions of profound regret at the Queen's death and then adjourned.

OFFICIAL ORDERS.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 23.

In a Gazette Extraordinary, the Governor-General in Council, announces with the deepest regret the demise of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, and directs all Officers of Her Majesty's Civil, Military and Marine Services to put themselves into mourning until further orders, all other classes of Her Majesty's subjects in India being requested to observe a similar mark of respect. All flags will be hoisted half mast until further orders, and 101 minute guns were fired this afternoon at each of the principal Garrisons and Stations. Orders have been issued for the firing this afternoon of one hundred and one guns in every station in India, it being contrary to regulations to fire them earlier.

All offices here are closed; all flags are half mast and arrangements are being made for a great memorial service in the Cathedral here on the day of the funeral, which will probably be in about ten days, but it is not yet known exactly when the funeral will be nor how long the period of mourning will last.

BOMBAY'S SYMPATHY.

Yesterday H. E. the Governor wired to the King Emperor the following message:—"From Governor of Bombay, Bombay Presidency laments to-day and will long mourn revered and beloved Sovereign."

CALCUTTA.

Alone, of all the Calcutta papers, the *Statesman*, this morning, came out with the announcement of the Queen's death.

The abandonment of a dinner and dance at Government House, is announced and instructions are being telegraphed to the Generals of Commands and all Civil and Military authorities for official mourning.

POONA.

As soon as the news of the death of Her Majesty the Queen spread in the military camp at Hinjouri and Pimpri, General Burnett cancelled all manoeuvers and ordered the troops to return to quarters. A salute of 101 guns was fired at the Artillery Camp at Pimpri and the troops returned to Poona. Flags of all official buildings and the Council Hall were half mast the whole day. Deep sorrow prevailed in the native community of the Poona Pleaders' Association and the members of the City Native General Library have sent sympathetic telegrams to the Viceroy. All Magisterial Courts were closed.

Owing to the death of the Queen, all European as well as native shops in the Cantonment and city and also in Kirkee were closed. The Colleges and Schools, Public Government Offices and Bombay Bank, Poona Branch, were also closed.

NANDOD.

Our correspondent wires:—Telegraphic intelligence of Her Most Gracious Majesty's death was received here this morning, causing deep and widespread sorrow. All shops and offices were closed.

HYDERABAD.

The news of the Queen's death yesterday has caused great sorrow, and in the Nizam's Dominions prayers have been offered in every church, mosque and temple on Her Majesty's behalf. At the termination of the Ramzan on Tuesday the mosques were crowded, and the Queen-Empress was spoken of with the greatest veneration, and fervent supplications were offered for her recovery H. H. the Nizam will issue orders concerning the mourning to be observed in his dominions, and minute guns were fired at Hyderabad and Secunderabad, while every flag flew half-mast high.

AHMEDABAD.

Deep gloom was cast over the city, this morning, by the sad death of our beloved Sovereign, Empress Victoria. All offices, schools, societies, clubs and libraries were closed.

The Brahma Khhatriyas of Ahmedabad, in a Caste Meeting assembled to offer their sincerest condolences to the royal family, in this hour of their sad bereavement.

A special service was held this evening at the Prarthana Shamaj Mandir on the sad occasion of the death of the Queen Empress. Prayers were offered for eternal peace to the soul of our beloved and departed Sovereign, and for long life and prosperous reign to the new Emperor.

SURAT.

The sad intelligence of the demise of the Empress was received here by all classes with profound regret. All shops and other places of business were immediately closed in pursuance of bullets freely distributed by Sardar Edulje Kharsetji Modi, the Vagaseth and Sayad Edrus. All Courts and public offices were closed. The District Judge, Mr. Thakordas and the Small Cause Court Judge, Mr. Barjorje Mody, made impressive remarks before announcing the closing of the Courts for the day. Prayers for the soul of the angast departed were said in the churches.

DHULIA.

The Queen Empress' death caused the profoundest grief to all classes. The post office was thronged with anxious crowds. The shops, bazaars, factories, offices and schools were closed. Tomtoms were voluntarily stopped by the Mahomedans and Hindus. Prayers were offered up in all the mosques and temples.

GODHRA.

The melancholy and heart rending news of the demise of our beloved Empress was received here this morning, and has cast a deep gloom over the whole town. Immediately afterwards at the invitation of Rao Saib Desaiji Bhaorao and Mr. Lallubhai, Vakel, Chairman of the Godhra Municipality all the Principal Hindu Officers, Shettias and Pleaders assembled in Ramjis Temple to pray for peace and rest to the soul of the deceased illustrious Sovereign. The Mahajan and traders resolved upon the closing of all shops for two days. Civil Courts and all schools closed and festivities stopped to-day.

KARMALA.

The sad news of Her Majesty's unexpected death reached Karmala at nine this morning when all the shops were closed at once, and a deep gloom spread all round. In the afternoon the residents assembled in a public meeting under the presidentship of Mr. Pataskar, pleader, and after having given expression to the innumerable blessings poured upon them by Her Majesty, they resolved to send a condolatory message to the Prince of Wales and the members of Her Majesty's family through the Local and Supreme Government.

SHOLAPUR.

After the announcement this morning of the sad news of Her Majesty's death, all the merchants of Sholapur, both in the city and camp closed their shops and business house. Rao Saheb Warad's mill and Government offices and schools were also closed as a sign of mourning for Her Majesty's death.

MEMORIAL SERVICE AT LUCKNOW.

At the Martiniere College a short memorial service, concluding with the "Dead March" in "Saul" on the organ, the College Staff, families and boys remaining standing.

The news has caused great grief among all classes.

BHUSAWAL.

A monster meeting of all creeds and castes of the Bhusawal population was held, under the presidency of the Collector and Mr. Kaleji. It was unanimously resolved that a message of condolence be conveyed through the proper channel by the president to the Royal Family.

ALIBAGH.

A crowded meeting of the members of the Kridabhavan Alibagh, was held in Kridabhavan, Mr. Sitaram Vithal, pleader, presiding, to mourn over the sad death of Her Majesty the Queen.

BULDANA.

At a meeting held here to-day, the inhabitants of Chikhli, Buldana, Berar, expressed their sympathies with the Royal family for the loss they suffered by the death of the Queen Empress. A resolution was passed to send a telegram of condolence to the Royal Family. All the offices, shops and schools were closed for the day.

ANKLESWAR.

A crowded public meeting, presided over by Mr. Upasani, expressed deep grief over the sad death of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress.

NASIK CITY.

Vedic prayers were offered for Her Majesty's recovery this morning. The news of death being received at noon, general sorrow prevailed. All Government offices, schools and shops were closed. The Mahamodans stopped all festivities and convened a public meeting of condolence which will be held to-morrow evening.

AKOLA.

The Parsee community of Akola (Berar) under the presidency of Mr. Dastur Pestonji Jamshedji, a leading Parsee resident and merchant of this place, assembled in the Agiary this evening to express their deep grief at the overwhelming sorrow that has been caused in the death of their beloved Empress of India which overshadowed the whole British Empire. It was unanimously resolved that a telegram of sorrowful and respectful sympathy be sent to the Royal family in this their and the people's saddest bereavements. The assembly was addressed by Mr. Edalji Sanjana in very pathetic terms.

MIRAJ.

At a crowded and representative meeting held under the auspices of the Miraj Mitar Samaja, Rai Bahadur Ganesh Krishna Agashi, State Karbhari, presiding, it was resolved to offer a special prayer for the speedy recovery of our beloved Queen-Empress. Shrimant Balasaheb, the Chief of Miraj, attended and expressed his cordial sympathy. The Mahomedans also offered a special public prayer at their Khudba assembly. The greatest anxiety prevails.

RATNAGIRI.

The Hindu citizens, including Rao Bahadur Bhardi, Huzar Deputy Collector, and the leading members of the Bar, met in large numbers at the Vithobas temple, and offered hearty prayers to the Almighty on Tuesday evening for the speedy recovery of Her Most Gracious Majesty, our beloved Empress. Great anxiety prevails throughout the town.

SHOLAPUR.

A representative meeting of the inhabitants of Sadar Bazar, Sholapur was called to-day by Set Harmandas Singi and a telegram of condolence was sent through the Collector to the Royal Family for their sad bereavement in the death of Her Majesty the Empress of India.

BROACH.

The Honorable Mr. Rao Bahadur Chunilal Venilal, C. I. E., having heard with the deepest concern the alarming news of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress' illness, notified it to the public and invited men to assemble near his office. Hundreds of all classes responded to the call, and proceeded in solemn silence to the sacred river Nurbudda, where hearty prayers for Her Majesty's speedy recovery were offered.

Another correspondent wires:—Hearing with profoundest sorrow the sad news of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Empress Victoria's death, the Honourable Raobahadur Chunilal Venilal, C. I. E., president of the Broach Municipality closed the Municipal Office and the Public markets. The flag was hoisted half mast on the Municipal Building. All bazaars and business establishments were closed, and profound grief prevails.

ANKLESHWAR.

A crowded public meeting was held on Tuesday, Mr. Pause, Collector, presiding. All communities prayed for Her Majesty's speedy recovery.

AHMEDNAGAR.

Prayers were made by the Ahmednagar Mahomedans for Her Majesty's recovery, Kaji Emtulla presiding.

RAMZAN ID AT POONA.

POONA, JAN. 22.

The Ramzan Id passed off very quietly this year in Poona. No procession was held, owing to the dangerous illness of H. M. the Queen. Prayers for the recovery of H. M. the Queen were offered in all the mosques of Poona, and great sorrow prevails amongst the community.

THE CITY IN MOURNING.

THE news of the death of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria on becoming generally known in Bombay was received yesterday with every manifestation of great public sorrow. Wherever men met, the lamentable intelligence was the one subject spoken of, and from every section of the community expressions of regret were sincere and profound. Men did not say a great deal; but they stood about in places and spoke reverently as though death was present in their midst. The greatness of the Sovereign and the greatness of the Empire over which she ruled struck men's minds more vividly perhaps than it had hitherto done, but above all rose the simple personal thought: "She was such a good Queen." All the public offices in the city were closed and flags were hoisted at half mast on every side. At the Bombay Secretariat a notice was posted, stating that in consequence of the lamented death of the Queen, the Governor in Council directed that all public offices be closed for the day. The members of the Famine Commission who had been holding their inquiry in the Council Hall of the Secretariat did not assemble, a notice from the Secretary intimating that the inquiry had been suspended for the day. Most of the business offices in the Fort were also closed. Instructions for the firing of salutes had not been issued during the day the heavy gun fire heard during the morning being the sound of Artillery practice. At the Secretariat, the Foreign Consulates, and all the principal buildings in the city, flags were flown at half-mast. The High Court, Small Causes Courts, Esplanade and Mazagon Police Courts, Central Police Offices, as well as all Government Offices, Port Trust, Dockyards and Municipal establishments were closed. The colleges, high schools and all public and private institutions, mercantile firms and the Share bazaar similarly testified to the general sorrow. All the naval and mercantile vessels, now lying in port and the docks, had their flags flying half-mast. At the Town Hall, Dockyard, Sailors' Home, Port Trust Offices and at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club also the same signal of mourning was hoisted. At noon the bells of the Rajabai Tower and the Cathedral began tolling.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES CLOSED.

Yesterday morning a notification was issued from Bombay Castle that owing to the lamented death of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, His Excellency the Governor in Council directed that all public offices in the Presidency be closed for the day.

The Girls' School of the Parsee Girls' Schools Association, the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, the Young Ladies' Institution, the Sir J. J. Parsee Benevolent Institution, the Cathedral High School, the Bombay Scottish Institution, the Frere-Fletcher School, the Bombay Education Society, and circle Litteraire Bibliothque Dinsha Petet other Institutions including the Libraries were closed for the day.

OFFICERS TO WEAR MOURNING.

Brigadier-General F. Ventris, Commanding the Bombay District, yesterday issued the following District Order:—Mourning will be worn in uniform till further orders by all officers in the Bombay District on account of the lamented death of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay directs that all public offices be closed to-day.

HIGH COURT.

At the Appellate Side of the High Court, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, and Mr. Justice Candy and Mr. Justice Whitworth sat in the two division courts. Mr Justice Russell presided in the Insolvent Debtors' Court.

SCHOOLS CLOSED.

The Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Candy, and Mr. Justice Russell said in their respective courts that, on account of the deeply lamented death of Her Majesty, the Queen-Empress, the courts would be closed for the day. The offices of the courts were also closed.

SMALL CAUSES COURTS.

The Judges of the Small Causes Courts ordered their respective Courts to be closed and fixed the hearing of the cases on the board to future dates.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and Mr. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, on taking their seats on the Bench, said that the Courts would be closed for the day on account of the melancholy news of the death of Her Majesty the Queen.

POLICE COURTS.

At the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, in referring to the death of the Queen said:—I should like to mention that to-day we have suffered a national loss; a loss that the people of India, England, and the Colonies have suffered and which we all equally mourn. Her Majesty's reign will ever be remembered by all with affection and respect, for during her rule all enjoyed peace and prosperity. In consequence of this great loss the court would be closed for the day.

Nawabzada Nasrullahkhan, barrister-at-law, on behalf of the counsel and pleaders who were present in Court, said: Our hearts are so heavy with grief that it is impossible to express our feelings. Her Majesty's popularity was so great that every heart is mourning her demise, I personally am much grieved for the condescension and kindness with which I was treated by the Queen and the Royal family to whom I had the great honour and high privilege of being presented in England. It will never be effaced from my mind and will have a firm and everlasting hold upon respect and loyalty. It is not the death of an ordinary sovereign but it is the demise of the greatest sovereign in the world over whose empire and dominions the sun never sets and will never set. We, in Native States, looked upon her not only as the Empress, but the mother Empress for her sympathy and acts of kindness and justice had endeared her to all the people of the Native States. We respectfully beg to tender our sincere sympathies and condolence to the Prince and the Royal family for the irreparable loss which they have sustained and we have suffered. It is impossible for any humane heart not to mourn the loss of such a gracious, just and kind hearted sovereign.

INDO-BRITISH CONCERT.

The concert in aid of the funds of the Indo-British Institution fixed for Thursday afternoon has been postponed to a future date.

DECORATION OF THE QUEEN'S STATUE.

Two lovely floral wreaths were yesterday morning placed on the Queen's Statue, one on its pedimeat and the other on the gate of the enclosure.

MEMORIAL SERVICE AT THE CATHEDRAL.

In consequence of the death of Her Majesty, the Volunteer Parade Service which was fixed to be held at St. Thomas' Cathedral on Sunday evening had been postponed. The Bishop will preach and make reference to Her Majesty's death. The date of the Memorial Service proper which it is intended to hold, cannot, however, be settled until news has been received of the date fixed for the funeral in England. On that day at the Bombay Cathedral there will be a solemn celebration of the Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m., and the official service will be held at 6 p.m. To prevent confusion admission to this service will be by tickets only and an intimation will be published as soon as the church has been prepared and the tickets are ready for issue.

ARYAN EDUCATION SOCIETY'S SCHOOL.

In the native town, all the schools were closed owing to the death of the Queen. The Arjan Education Society's High School, one of the biggest schools in the city, where a large number of Maratha Hindu students attend, met as usual and before dispersing, Mr. G. K. Devadhar, the Principal of the Institution, offered solemn prayers which were followed by a sermon, on the noble and pious life of the Gracious Queen, during whose reign India has received the benefit of numberless blessings. He then dilated upon the great and irreparable loss sustained by the whole of the British Empire in particular and the world in general, in the death of Her Majesty, the gem of womanhood and the pride of humanity.

The Alexandra N. G. E. Institution when for the day. After the school had assembled, the Lady Superintendent, in a short speech, indicated the lessons to be drawn from the girlhood of the Queen, and from her life as a great and good woman. The school was then dismissed. The school will be closed again on the day of the funeral.

CYCLE RACES POSTPONED AND YACHT.

The annual race meeting of the Bombay Cyclists' Union which had been arranged for yesterday, to-day and Saturday has been postponed in consequence of the death of the Queen.

On account of the death of Her Majesty, no Royal Bombay Yacht Club races will be held on Saturday next the 26th.

THE KHOJA JAMAT.

In consequence of the most melancholy death of H. I. M., the Empress of India, the Sani Khoja Jamat stopped all business yesterday by sending their crier round the community. The Jamat awaits Government orders for public mourning.

BANDRA.

In consequence of the death of her Imperial Majesty Queen Victoria the Municipal office and schools of the Bandora Municipality were closed yesterday.

A large public meeting of the leading Hidu inhabitants of Bombay was held early this morning at Zaver Bag, Kalbadevi Road, under the presidentship of Mr. Tribhovandas Mangaldas Nathoobhoy, and a resolution was unanimously passed to send a telegram to the Royal Family expressing the deep sympathy of the whole community for the sad death of their beloved Queen and Empress. Sir Mangaldas and other cloth markets were closed in honor of the Queen to-day.

Owing to the sad death of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, the prize distribution of the Accountancy Institution Bombay, which was to come out on Saturday next the 26th inst., under the chairmanship of Mr. F. Brewin, Assistant Accountant General, Financial Department, Bombay, has been postponed and will be held on 2nd February next.

PIECE GOODS MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION.

A special general meeting of the members of the Bombay Native Merchants' Piece Goods Association was held yesterday in the Association Hall under the Presidentship of Mr. Manmohandas Rawjee, J. P. to deplore the great and irreparable loss to India by the death of Her Majesty the Queen, Empress Victoria. Almost all the members were present. At the opening of the meeting the President gave a long description of the benefits of Her Majesty's rule over India. Mr. Jethabhai Valjee, the joint Secretary as well as Mr. Girdherdas Jethabai, Mr. Purshotam Cuverjee, Mr. Mangaldas Gopaljee, Mr. Ranchordas Vallabhai and others also spoke of the loss caused to India. The meeting resolved to put on record its sense of deep regret and also that the cloth market be closed yesterday as well as on the day or days that the Government hereafter may declare for the observance of public mourning.

The following telegram was despatched to Government: "Bombay Native Merchant Piece Goods Association pray that their most respectful and heart-felt sympathies may be conveyed to the Royal Family on the most lamentable death of Her Majesty which has cast a deep gloom over this city.

MEETING AT THANA.

A meeting of the citizens of Thana and its suburbs was held at B. J. High School last night to bewail the National calamity which has fallen on the Empire by the death of Her Majesty, Empress of India. Mr. R. S. Tipnis presided over an audience of 3,000 persons of every denomination and caste.

Mr. Laxuman Ballal Joglekar proposed, and Mr. Sitaram Damodar seconded, that this meeting of the citizens of Thana and its suburbs most humbly express their great and dutiful sorrow at the national calamity which has fallen upon the Empire by the death of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India.

It was proposed by the Rev. Father M. F Pereira, Vicar, St. John's Church, Thana, and seconded by Subhedar Major Sardar Bahadur Samuel Isaac, that the following memorial should be sent to the Collector of Thana to be forwarded to the Bombay Government:—"We, the citizens of Thana and Her Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects, express our profound sorrow at the death of our Empress—Mother and bewail the calamity which has fallen upon the Empire by the death of its beneficient Ruler."

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 23.

Brigadier General Creagh, commanding, Sirhind, is appointed next Artillery officer to be promoted Major General.

Lieutenants Heale, 7th Bombay Infantry, and Naylor, 6th Bombay Cavalry, are permitted to return to duty while Captain Bidie, Medical Officer, 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent has six months extension leave at home.

THE SERVICES.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 23.

Major R. H. Mahon, R.A., is deputed to inspect the Ordnance Factories in Madras, Bombay, North-West Provinces and Bengal, in connection with the re-organisation scheme, now under consideration.

Estimates have been called for the equipment of two sections of Mounted Sappers.

Captain Hume, 2nd Border Regiment, and Lieutenant Porcher, 1st Cheshire Regiment, proceed immediately to South Africa.

Lieutenant Deacon, 2nd Connaught Rangers, and Major Sharpe, 1st Middlesex Regiment, remain in India until relieved.

Revised estimates amounting to Rs. 69,000 have been sanctioned by Government of India for Indian Marine officers' quarters in the Bombay Dockyard.

A grant of Rs. 4,400 is sanctioned to Kirkee Cantonment Fund, towards the cost of improved conservancy arrangement.

Two assistant engineers are being brought out from home to fill vacancies in the Indian Marine, one of them being in place of Assistant Engineer Wheatley, who was drowned at sea on Christmas day.

ACCIDENT AT THE PAPERCHASE.

Mr. Stephen Anderson had a bad fall at the paper-chase yesterday, his horse being killed and the rider suffering from concussion, but he recovered consciousness later and is now doing well.

GAMDEVI.

A correspondent wires:—Bai Jaiji, widow of the late Mr. Nowroji Edalji Guzdar and mother of Mr. Sorabji Nowroji Guzdar, aged 80, expired here on the 21st January. The funeral was largely attended. At the afternoon "uthimna" ceremony, which was largely attended, a sum of 2,000 rupees was contributed for various local charitable funds and silver distributed to the poor.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 22nd January, 1901.

Means of observations taken at 4 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	inches	29·908
Temperature of the Air	degrees	73·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer		67·7
Dew Point		64·5
Relative Humidity of Air		0·724
Extreme velocity per hour of wind recorded in 10 hours		0·0
Mean temperature of the day from 24 hourly observations	degrees	81·5
Minimum do. (read at 8 a.m.)		65·9
General Direction of wind		N, NNE, NE, NW, WNW, N.
Movement of wind for 24 hours	miles	219

From midnight to midnight.

M. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

KINGS AND EMPERORS.

IT is said, remarks "a student of history," writing in the Punjab paper, that Napoleon prophesied that before the 19th century ran out Europe would be either Cossack or Republican. The century has gone and Europe is neither one nor the other. The Cossack Empire has not made much territorial gain in Europe, though it has increased enormously in power. Nor is Europe Republican. The two Americas are, except where the English, French, Dutch and Danish flags still fly, but in Europe Republics have not come into fashion. France, it is true, is, after many changes, Republican as she was at the beginning of the century, and the republic of Switzerland is still to the front with a slight change. It was a collection of independent states, but during the century a process of unification has gone on, and there is now a strong Federal Government. The republics of Andorra and San Marino are still in existence, but Holland, which before the French Revolution was the Commonwealth of the "United Netherlands" governed by the state General and a Stadholder, is now a kingdom.

On the other hand the number of Emperors and Kings has decidedly increased. It is true that in Germany independent sovereigns of sorts have been reduced from some 300 to about twenty, but the kings are more numerous.

This increase is mainly due to Napoleon himself. The French Republic began by bowling over kings and setting up republics wherever it could, but before Napoleon turned himself into an Emperor he began to manufacture kings. The first experiment was to make a kingdom of Etruria which did not last long. After Austerlitz he turned the electors of Bavaria, Wirtemberg and Saxony into Kings. He also made himself king of Italy. His next move was to turn the Parthenopean Republic (otherwise Naples) into a kingdom for his brother Joseph and after two years he moved him to Spain, and put Murat in at Naples in his place. Next he turned the Batavian Republic into the Kingdom of Holland and put his brother Louis there till Louis got tired of it. He also carved out the Kingdom of Westphalia for his brother Jerome.

Needless to say all the kings of his family disappeared after Waterloo, though if Murat had kept quiet in 1815 he might have been left at Naples, for though the kings of Europe hated Napoleon, they had their own jealousies and the Emperor of Austria did not relish giving Naples back to its Bourbon king, as he thought the Bourbons had enough in France and Spain, and he did not want them in Italy, which he wanted under his own influence. However Murat spoilt his chance by moving.

While, however, Napoleon and his family were discarded, those not of his family who had been made kings by him did not care to step down to the humbler title of Elector, and so Bavaria, Wurtemberg and Saxony have ever since had kings. The Elector of Hanover did not see why he, too, should not be a king, as well as his fellow-electors, and so we had the Kingdom of Hanover which was, however, eaten up by Prussia in 1866. The Stadholder of Holland, too, did not see why he should not be king of Holland if Napoleon's brother could be so the Napoleonic wars enriched Europe with five kings, four of whom are still to be found. In the early thirties Greece was made a kingdom, and Belgium, too, became a kingdom. In 1860 the king of "Sardinia, Cyprus and Jerusalem" developed into the King of Italy, and in so doing absorbed the kingdom of Naples and the kingdom of the Popes. In 1867 the Emperor of Austria was forced to acknowledge the virtual independence of Hungary and to be crowned as the king of that country. Then as a result of the war of 1878 the princes of Roumania and Servia changed their title to that of king.

There has thus been since the beginning of the century, leaving out Hungary, an addition of eight kings to the list of European sovereigns, while two old ones, the Pope and the King of Naples, have been knocked out, a total gain of six. Perhaps one ought to deduct one from this total, for during the century the kings of Man have ceased to exist as independent sovereigns. Their rights and title were purchased by the king of Great Britain and Ireland, and since 1866 the Isle of Man has had a series of Lieutenant-Governors appointed by the sovereign of "the adjacent isles" as true Manxmen described them.

In Emperors, too, there has been a gain. The century began with a Czar of all the Russias and an Emperor of Germany. As a result of Napoleon's rise this latter had to change his title for that of Emperor of Austria and Napoleon himself became Emperor of the French, and subsequently Emperor of Elba. These titles disappeared at Waterloo. That of "Emperor of the French" revived in 1852 to become extinct once more at Sedan, which also changed the king of Prussia into "German Emperor." Thus Europe ends the century with one more Emperor than she began with, and in addition to this our Queen has added "Empress of India" to her titles.

America, too, has seen some curious empires. The first of these was the Empire of Brazil which was started by a king of Portugal resigning his European dominions and starting on an independent line as Emperor in Brazil. That Empire lasted 60 years, and the last Emperor was a remarkable man. Hayt, too, had an Emperor for a short time. After the negroes had expelled the French and had set up a republic, their most successful General did not see why he should not follow Napoleon's example, and make himself an Emperor. Unfortunately Nepoleon was not gratified by this imitation, and getting hold of the Emperor of Hayti he imprisoned him in a mountain fortress where he perished with cold.

Mexico has seen two Empires come and go. In 1821 it won its independence from Spain, and the most successful General of the war of independence, by name Iturbide, in imitation of Napoleon, took the title of Emperor, but in less than a year he had to leave the country and Mexico entered on its long career of anarchy which only ended when the present President Porfirio Diaz came to power. Its second Emperor was the unfortunate Maximilian, brother of the Emperor of Austria, who was made emperor by Louis Napoleon in 1864, but whose empire collapsed on the withdrawal of the French and he himself was taken prisoner and shot. Thus the Napoleonic regime has had its effect in the world, adding to the role of European kings and producing some curious specimens of empires in America. Curiously enough too, while no one with Bonaparte blood in him now occupies any throne in Europe, the present royal family of Sweden and Norway are descended from General Bearnadotte, one of the galaxy of distinguished republican Generals of France, who owed his election, to the position of Crown Prince of Sweden, to the fact that he was supposed to be a friend of Napoleon's and was Joseph Bonaparte's brother-in-law. Norway had up to the Napoleon days been connected with Denmark, but the king of that country had been a friend of Napoleon, and so the Congress of Vienna punished him by separating Norway from his dominions and letting Bernadotte have it on his renouncing all claim to Finland which has since belonged to the Tsar, and to Swedish Pomerania which has since belonged to Prussia.

Another curious point about the Napoleonic regime is this, the Bonapartes never succeeded in getting themselves really recognised as members, of the magic circle of European royalties. True Napoleon married the daughter of the Emperor of Austria, but this, one may say, was sword in hand; true, too, he married his brother Jerome to a Wurtemberg Princess and forced other royalties to marry different dependants of his family, but he and his were never recognised as royal. When Louis Napoleon became Emperor of the French, more than one royal house declined to give him a wife, and his cousin Jerome, better known as Prince Napoleon, only got a royal wife (Princess Clothilde of Italy) as part of the price paid for the unity of Italy, and his two sons, Princes Victor and Louis Napoleon, of the present day are still unmarried. But while this was the case and is still with reference to all who have Bonaparte blood in them, it is strange that the exclusiveness was not shown to the family of his step son. Eugene Beauharnais, the son of the Empress Josephine by her previous marriage with Viscount Beauharnais, who acted as Viceroy of Italy for his step father and married at his command a Bavarian Princess, a marriage which turned out very happily. After Waterloo Prince Eugene, as he was called, retired to Bavaria where he died after nine years, and his children, so far from being boycotted in royal circles all married well. The eldest son married a daughter of the Tsar Nicholas the First, another son married Queen Maria of Portugal. One daughter married Borbadotte's son and became Queen of Sweden, another married into the elder branch of the Hohenzollerns, and so became connected with the Prussian Royal family, a third married Pedro the first Emperor of Brazil (the man who gave up Portugal), another married the direct representative of the old kings of Sweden. Thus while Napoleon and his brothers passed away and have left no connections on European thrones, the descendants of Josephine, Napoleons discarded wife, have allied themselves far and wide with royalties. This is curious. It may be partly accounted for, however, by the fact that Prince Eugene is said, during his short Vice royalty, to have amassed and carried away some 20,000,000. If this is true, it shows that a golden key will open the door that leads into the exclusive circle of royalty.

"GREAT amusement has been caused in New York," says a *Mail* telegram, "by a crusade against kissing, started by the local branch of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. Dr. Anna Hatfield lady physician, the leader of the new movement, says that kissing is a barbarous, insanitary custom, worse than drinking and should be rigidly abolished. No person should kiss another without first using an antiseptic wash on the mouth to destroy bacteria. As for the moral bacteria, that is even more dangerous. Girls are not taught to view a kiss with awe, as they once were. Engaged persons should be allowed only one kiss at the time of their betrothal. Mothers of to-day are to blame for inbuing their children with the kissing craze. Many children are literally kissed to death."

SOCIAL CHANGES OF THE QUEEN'S REIGN.

WE, who have been privileged to live during the reign of Queen Victoria, have seen an age of wonder—an age which has no parallel in history. And this may be largely accounted for by the fact that it has been to us, living in England, an age of peace. We have only been engaged in one European war, the Crimean, and that was a very short one, and although our arms are generally employed in some part of the world, yet England has been able to develop herself in a marvellous manner, owing to war having passed her by.

Yet this very state of peace has tended so to increase the population as to compel many to find other homes, thereby founding new empires, and Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and Africa have been made from our surplus population. Yet, in spite of all, we increase, as the first and last census of the reign show. In 1841, the population of Great Britain was 18,656,414, and in 1891, 37,380,764. One little fact will shew the expansion of our empire during the Victorian era, and that is that it was in 1837, when the Queen came to the throne, that the city of Melbourne was laid out by order of Sir R. Bourke.

This extension of empire has doubled and tripled our commerce, and has made us the carriers and middlemen of the world's merchandise. To shew this I need only refer to the fact that, in 1837, our commercial navy amounted to 20,500 vessels, with a total tonnage of 2,333,300 tons, and consisted almost entirely of sailing ships, only 624 being returned as steamers, having a tonnage of 70,000 tons. Now we have 36,000 vessels, with a total tonnage of 16,500,000 tons, of which 4,000,000 are sailing vessels, including coasters. Indeed, the world's business could not have been carried on without steam; it has all but annihilated time and space—and, thanks to the cutting of the Suez Canal, Bombay can now be reached in twenty-five days, and Melbourne in forty days, whilst going by rail to Brindisi will save eight days. The ocean greyhounds, plying to and from America, can now do the journey between England and New York in 5 1-2 days. To do this means a pressure of steam, and employment of horse power, such as would have been considered fabulous in 1837. But, thanks to the engineer, we have been able to keep up with the expansion of trade, which in exports and imports has risen from 140,000,000 tons in 1837 to 700,000,000 in 1895.

So much for the sea; now for the changes on land. On the accession of the Queen, there were only six railways at work in England, and only one of them running from London. This was the London and Greenwich railway, which only went as far as Deptford. The earliest Parliamentary statistics respecting railways date from 1854, when, in the United Kingdom, there were 8,053 miles of rail—The latest data are December 31, 1895, which show 21,174 miles. In 1854 111,180,165 passengers were carried (exclusive of season tickets); in 1895 929,770,909, made up as follows: First class, 28,990,006; second class, 58,567,859; and third class, 841,213,044. The capital paid up and invested in railroads in the United Kingdom, 31 December, 1895, was £1,001,110,221. This has been necessitated by the huge expansion of our trade, which still is the greatest in the world, in spite of some grumbles at being under-sold by foreigners. It was impossible, and out of the nature of things that we could enjoy a monopoly; every machine, every kind of goods manufactured here and expected, was an object lesson to be copied, or improved upon by some rival. For much of our commercial success we have been indebted to our coalfields, the production of mineral from which has increased from 65,000,000 tons in 1854 to about 220,000,000 in 1895. But this source of revenue is waning, not that the coalfields are exhausted, but others are being worked in different parts of the world. So too is it with iron. The production of pig iron in 1854 was 3,000,000 tons, and in 1895, 7,500,000 tons; but iron ore and manufactured iron are being imported, and enormous works have been built on the Continent and America. The Bessemer process, one of the greatest inventions, of modern times, which revolutionised the iron trade, is now inuse all over the world.

Naturally, the wealth of England has enormously increased, not only from the expansion of trade, but from the discoveries of gold, silver, and diamonds. Gold was discoverd in California, in 1847; in Australia in 1851 in South Africa in 1868; and in each of these countries the goldfields have developed amazingly. Yet, with all the increased supply, gold still keeps up its price, which is not the case with silver, this metal having fallen to half the price it was a the Queen's accession. Diamonds were first found in South Africa in 1867, and the output of these gems is now so large as to make it necessary to limit the quantity put upon the market, and thus to keep up their value. The companies which exploit these mines owe their existence to the law of limited liability, which was passed in 1855, and to deal with their shares, and those of railroads and foreign stocks, a new race of men has sprung up, and the Stock Exchange deals in amounts, compared with which the South Sea Bubble was petty. Many individuals have made colossal fortunes, and their example has influenced hundreds of thousands of capitalists, who have not been equally lucky. It is an age of gambling, and between the Stock Exchange and the Turf, we compare very favourably with the much abused times of the lottery. The law of limited liability has enabled huge manufactories to be built and worked, which could never have been done by individual private enterprise; but these overwhelm and wipe out the smaller people, a fact particularly shown in the working of Co-operative Stores (another product of the Victorian age) which, unquestionably, bear very hardly upon the small tradesman.

Our national prosperity has been most materially aided by science. The magnetic needle telegraph was patented by Sir William Cooke and Sir Charles Wheatstone on

In 1880 it was reduced to 22,5, and it is now 19·5, thus showing what the sanitary engineer can effect in the way of saving life.

Of course; this saving has not been altogether due to improved drainage; sanitary appliances in houses, better ventilation, good water and plenty of it, coupled with the compulsory closing of old wells, have done much towards the result which has been helped by the habits of the people themselves, and by the very wide spread of temperance in drink. The temperance movement may be said to have commenced in the Queen's reign, and to have been inaugurated by Father Matthew in 1837. At all events, it has arrived at its present importance during the reign. Another thing which our time has seen, which, probably, will have great effect on the health of future generations, is the study of the microbes which produce diseases: a study still in its infancy.

In mechanical engineering we can hold our own against the world, and its growth and development are entirely Victorian. Our civil engineers have been making railways all over the world—overcoming all the obstacles raised by nature, and provigg themselves worthy companions of Stevenson and Brunel. Our architects have had a chance never accorded to any other age. There are very few old churches throughout the kingdom that have not been restored or rebuilt, whilst, as for the building of new churches, there has never been such a time in all our history. Theatres, municipal buildings, hospitals, schools; all kinds of public buildings have been scattered broadcast throughout the land; a greater metropolis has arisen, and every town and city has been enlarged; and yet no new style has been introduced, unless we can call the combination of iron and glass, like the International Exhibition of 1851, a new style.

In painting, a remarkable improvement has been made, mainly owing to the example of the so-called Pre-Raphaelite school which was started about 1850; this, having abandoned the crudities of its first inception, laid the foundation of a better and more careful style. Wood engraving has been greatly perfected, whilst the different "processes," purely the product of the last few years, enables books to be well illustrated at small cost. The number of published books has increased at a marvellous rate, but whilst the Victorian era can hold its own against any other in good literature and authors, the quantity of rubbish issued from the Press is appalling. This specially refers to periodicals, which spring up like mushrooms, and are probably the outcome of the free education, which is one of the institutions of this reign. Free libraries are rising everywhere, and the public voluntarily add to their very heavy taxation, in order that their poorer brethren may read at no cost to themselves. The increase in newspapers has been phenomenal, their number in the United Kingdom being now about 2,400. This is owing to the abolition of the duty on newspapers in 1855, and the duty on paper in 1861, which was immediately followed by the establishment of a penny press, now further reduced to halfpenny. To this reign, too, you are indebted for the penny post, which was inaugurated in January 10, 1840, book post June 5, 1855, halfpenny post cards October, 1870, savings bank, 1880, and uniform colonial and foreign postage, July 1, 1892.

Whitaker's Almanac gives a list of 290 religious denominations in the United Kingdom, most of which, like the Salvation Army, have sprung up during the reign. The Church of England was woke up and thoroughly reinvigorated by the "Tractarian movement of 1833—1841, and its clergy are now as zealous a body as can be found anywhere. Never have so many churches and chapels been built, nor such large sums spent on religion as in this reign; which, besides, has been marked by great toleration. The Roman Catholic Episcopate, which had been non-existent since the Reformation, was revived in 1850, whilst Jews have had all their disabilites removed, and one of their number elevated to the Peerage. Hospitals of all kinds have sprung up, all State unaided and there is not a disease, but what has its special hospitals; there are homes for convalescents and the dying, institutions for the helpless, cripples and incurables, the deaf, the dumb and the blind, orphanages, homes for waifs and strays, and help for all kinds of erring humanity. One of the earliest Acts of Parliament in the Queen's reign was the settlement of civil marriages by Registrars, and Gretna Green marriages were abolished in 1856. Divorce, which previously could only be obtained by Act of Parliament, was rendered much easier by the institution of a special court, in 1857: and, to wind up, the disposal of dead bodies by cremation is a product of this reign, whilst funerals have been robbed of half their mournfulness owing to the abolition of mutes, marshal-men, and ostrich feathers, and the substitution of a wealth of flowers.

THE LATE MR. JUSTICE RANADE.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.

The following Resolution of the Governor in Council in reference to the death of the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade was issued yesterday.:—

His Excellency the Governor in Council has learnt with deep regret the news of the death of the Honourable Mr. Justice Mahadev Govind Ranade, C.I.E., M.A., LL.B. one of the Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, and desires to record his sympathy with the members of Mr. Ranade's family in their bereavement. In Mr. Ranade's death the country has lost a most distinguished and faithful public servant, conspicuous alike by the profundity of his learning, the sobriety of his judgment, and the manly independence of his character.

A LARGE and representative meeting of citizens of Baroda was held on Tuesday to express sympathy with the family of the late Mr. Justice Ranade. The meeting was presided over by Dewan Bahadur S. Shrinivas Raghav Iyangar, C. I. E., Minister of the Baroda State. The speakers included Khan Bahadur J. A. Dalal M. B., L. L. B., Famine Commissioner and a former student of the deceased gentleman, Rao Bahadurs V. M. Pandit, Naib Dewar, K. V. Sarangapani, Judge, K. B. Jadhav, Subha, Hargovinddas Dwarkadas, late Military Secretary, G. R. Nimbalker, Rao Saheb, S. M. Ranade and many other gentlemen.

The following letter of condolence to Mrs. Ramabai Ranade was adopted:—

Madam, the citizens of Baroda in a public meeting assembled, have authorised me to offer to you their heart-felt condolence for the grievous loss you have sustained. May it give you strength to bear your great grief to know that not you alone are mourning this loss, though to you it must come cruelly home, but all Deccan, all Bombay, all India.

The whole of India recognized the late Mr. Justice Mahadev Govind Ranade as the who in intellectual and moral stature, stood out from among the mass of his contemporaries, unequalled and unapproached. There has been no important public movement in this country during the last thirty years, having for its object the religious, social, material and political advancement of the people, which did not receive directly or indirectly the benefit of his wise and far-sighted counsel and sympathetic guidance.

He consecrated to the service of his country his rare and splendid gifts of head and heart with a single-minded devotion, and his ever present anxiety to be worthy of his high vocation led him to undertake duties which involved incessant labour, regardless of his health. On the extreme simplicity of his private life, his sympathy with the suffering and the oppressed and his readiness to extend a helping hand to struggling merit, it is unnecessary to dilate, as thousands who have benefited by his discriminating counsel, or active support, mourn his loss and will continue to revere and bless his memory.

To you, Madam, what consolation can we offer except that the hearts of thousands of all communities in all parts of India beat in unison with yours at this time of heavy affliction and suffering, and thought it has pleased Providence in its inscrutable wisdom to take him away from us, his fair name and work will be an example andan in spiration to future generations for everything that makes for righteousness and truth and the elevation of our country.

A LARGE and influential public meeting of Hindus, Mahomedans and Parsees was held under the presidency of Rao Bahadur Pathak, at Satara. Resolutions to send letters of condolence to Mrs. Dodgson and Mrs. Ranade and expressing deep appreciation of the valuable services of Mr. Dodgson to Government and of his sincere sympathy with the people and of Mr. Ranade's many sterling qualities of head and heart and his many-sided activities for the amelioration of his countrymen were adopted. A meeting of the Liberal Association was held at the Union Club hall, Rao Bahadur Pathak presiding. A resolution expressing deep regret at Mr. Ranade's death and the sense of loss to the Reform associations was recorded.

At a large meeting held at Nandgaon in connection with the death of Mr. Justice Ranade, several speeches were made, and it was resolved to send a condolatory letter to his family.

THE NATIVE PRESS ON THE QUEEN EMPRESS'S DEATH.

THE chief Gujerati dailies of yesterday publish very long supplements with black borders, giving full notices of the important events that occurred during the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

The "Bombay Samachar" says:—News by telegraph have been received that her Majesty Queen Victoria, having completed the age of eighty-one years and eight months, has gone to the land of everlasting bliss. Her life and career form the brightest feature of the nineteenth century, that closed at the end of last month. In former years England was obliged from time to time to engage in war with Europe and America; but that condition of things changed during the reign of her Majesty, to whom was solely due the credit for the peace that was preserved. Her career forms a memorable portion of the history of the century, and it is worthy of attentive study. We, therefore, give an account of the most interesting parts of it.

The "Akbari-Sodagar" states:—The Mournful news of the death of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress was received after we went to press. The dark cloud of grief has suddenly spread over the bright scene of the British Empire. Death has been cruel enough to snatch away the brilliant moon of the British Empire and the affectionate mother of the people of India; and has thereby overwhelmed with grief the entire population of the British realms. Throughout the whole of the Empire, the rain of grief has been raining. Grief is stamped on every face, old or young, and in every house and in every city. The chords of our hearts have been snapped asunder by the mournful news of the death of our motherly and gracious Queen Victoria. In name she was a Queen Empress; but in deed, was she truly the mother of her untold subjects—one who grieved in their grief and rejoiced with them in their joy. It is difficult to supply her place in the affections of her people. In the minds of the Indian people the loss of their Queen-Empress is one which is unendurable. India is left motherless. Who will supply her place? No tongue or pen can describe the sorrow of the Indian subjects of her Majesty. They have suffered from the calamities of plague and famine, but this fresh calamity overshadows them all. There are many rulers in the world; but the true Queen who outshone them all was the Queen-Empress Victoria. She lent lustre to her throne and her crown. All the crowned heads of Europe must acknowledge to-day with one voice that it would be difficult to find the like of Queen Victoria. Her noble example and influence nipped many a war with Britain in the bud. The wand of peace and good will which she wielded had charm enough to appease all the storms about her. Her benign sense of justice and her angelic nature swept all obstacles from her path of righteousness and ability. Her name meant victory; and victory attended her footsteps wherever she went—victory in the improvement of her administration, victory in social life and social matters, victory in the promotion of the arts and sciences, victory in the extension of education, victory in the suppression of bigotry and superstition, etc. Alas! that Great Britain should have lost to-day the fountain-head of all victory!

THE UNIVERSITY AND THE VERNACULARS.

ALTERNATIVE LANGUAGES OR THE M. A. DEGREE.

A COMMITTEE appointed by the University Syndicate to consider the practicability of the introduction of the vernaculars into the M. A. Degree examination have submitted a report. The signatures of Dr. Machichan, the late Mr. Justice Ranade and the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta are appended to the report which is as follows:—

We were requested to consider whether it was practicable "to introduce the "more advanced vernaculars" of this Presidency as alternative second languages to be taken up with English in the M.A. language course, and, if so, to submit a definite scheme for that purpose. We assume that if a practical definite scheme can be framed there is no objection on principle to the proposal, and this report is therefore confined to shewing that the proposal is practicable inasmuch as a definite scheme for giving effect to such proposal can, as indicated in this report, be framed.

The M.A. language course provides that candidates should take up English with one or more of the following 8 subjects:—Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, Hebrew, Arabic, French, Persian, Avesta Pahlavi. 'For the English as well as the other languages books are prescribed and the questions to be put to the candidates include points of scholarship, comparative, philology, criticism and the history of literature. There are two papers in English and two in each of the other languages; there is besides a translation paper from English into the other languages and vice versa, and a paper on English composition. The English books at present prescribed are three prose and two poetical works (or dramas. In the other languages except Sanskrit the books prescribed are two prose and two poetical works. In Sanskrit the present course prescribes Rigveda and Yaska's Nirukta in parts for one paper, and for the other paper the candidate is required to study one out of six alternative subjects, five of them being Shastras and the sixth being Pali and Palæography. Up to the year 1870 the Sanskrit course prescribed was partly literary and partly philosophical. Since 1870 the literary portion has been dropped altogether and the course prescribed in Sanskrit has, unlike that for the other languages, been entirely one of specialised study of the text-books of the different Shastras, Nyaya, Law, Vedanta, Alamkara or Rhetoric or of Pali and Indian antiquities.

The question of the practicability of prescribing an alternative course of study in some of the vernacular languages thus turns upon the ability of these languages to supply a choice of works which will be equivalent in quality and in quantity to the books prescribed in the recognised classical or modern second languages. Judged by this test there ought in our opinion to be no difficulty in selecting books in Marathi and Gujarati for the M.A. Examination.

We have in ancient Marathi poetry a large number of poetical works whose literary merits are at least equal to those of theSanskrit works recognised by the Indian Universities. The note on the growth of Marati literature mentions some 30 authors sthe principal among whom are Moropant, Mukundraja, Dnyaneshwara, Eknath, Ramdas, Tukaram, Mahipati, Vaman Pandit, Mukteshwar, Raghunath Pandit, Shridhar, Raghunath Swami and others. The works of Mahipati, Dnyandev, Namdev, Moropant, Ramdas Mukteshwar and Vaman Pandit were recognised by our University prior to 1870 for the higher examinations, including the B. A., and some of these works are prescribed by the Madras University for the B. A. As regards works on special subjects the works on Dharma Shastra, Mitakshara and Mayukha have been translated into Marathi and as regards Vedanta there is no want of pure Marathi works of the highest order, such as Amritanubhava, Paramamrita, Viveka-Sindhu, Yog-Vashishta and Adhyatma Ramayan.

As regards prose books there is some difficulty but the same difficulty exists with regard to Sanskrit also. The note on the growth of Marathi literature, however, gives more than 40 works of merit in different subjects, History, Biography, Dramas, Novels Science and essays from which a selection can well be made.

As regards points of scholarship, Philology, Grammar and History of Literature the Marathi language possesses peculiarities of idiom, derivation, formation and growth which will fully reserve all the study that can be bestowed upon them by scholars.

What has been said above for Marathi fully applies to Gujarati. There is a large body of original Gujarati literature, chiefly poetical, of a high order and the language has been considerably enriched by translations of some of the best Sanskrit dramas and poems. There is also no lack of works on Philosophy and Nayaya, both original and translations. Both Marathi and Gujarati have a history of nearly one thousand years, and they have passed through various stages of development. Being living languages the study of their growth and variation is of more practical value than the corresponding study of the dead languages.

Having thus shown the practicability of giving recognition to Marathi and Gujarati, we beg to indicate below the schema that we would recommend for adoption by the Syndicate and the Senate for introducing these two languages in the M.A. course.

MARATHI.

As there are only two papers we propose that the first paper should be Dnyaneshwari and Viveka Sindhu as being compositions of very old date nearly 600 to 700 years old. A critical study of these works will serve the same purpose as that of Rigveda and Yaska prescribed in Sanskrit. For the second paper we think, four books should be prescribed, three of poetry and one prose. The poetical works may be chosen from among Moropant and Mukteshwar, Vaman and Shridhar, Eknath and Ramdas, Tukaram and Raghunath Pandit, Mahipati and Raghunath Swami for different years. As regards prose the choice may be made from among old Bakhars, either Sabhasad or Chitnis, Peshwa's Bakhar, Bhausaheb's Bakhar and to these may be added the lives of Sanskrit poets by, Vishnu Shastri Chiplunkar. In each paper questions on points of scholarship, Criticism, Grammar, Philology and History can be usefully added. The translation paper presents, of course no difficulty.

GUJARATI.

One paper may be devoted to the study of what is known as old Gujarati poetry and any two of a number of works specified in the report may be set in rotation for that purpose.

This paper will afford good scope for a critical and philological study of the language.

For the second paper may be set a play, one or two poems or Akhyans and a selection of prose from among a list of works of modern Gujarati literature that are fit to bepenscribed for the M. A.

The works of old and modern Gujarati literature specified are original works. Translations from Sanskrit and other languages and works of living authors have not been included in the lists.

THE TRADE OF ADEN.

"AN Arab of the Arabs" sends a second letter on this subject to the Aden "Weekly Gazette." He says:—

In my first letter, I merely wished to open the way to discussion on the commercial development of Aden and I offered my views on the most pressing requirements of this Settlement. Your correspondent who writes under the pseudonym of "Fallible" assures us that my conclusions have been hastily formed without deliberation. With due respect to his assertion I beg to state that I did not say in that article that the country is infested with plundering and marauding bands. What was stated is merely that two tribes the Subaihis and Al Amurs who live on the borders of the British protectorate should be controlled effectually. We know that through the exertions and wise policy of the British Government, the route to Lahej, Abyan and Yaffa are safe. The Aden Troops are not engaged in traversing the Kafilah routes, and were they to do so in conjunction with a body of the Abdali sepoys occasionally, such a demonstration would certainly act as a sedative and keep the Subaihis quiet. So far as my knowledge goes, the Arab Levy does not patrol the Kafilah route, and have never seized a fugitive robber.

Yemen has enjoyed peace and tranquillity under the Viceroy Husain Hilmi Pacha who has removed all officers found guilty and even those suspected of bribery or misbehaviour. The farming of taxes which hitherto oppressed the people has been abolished. The "damgha" tax is no longer farmed to Syed Ahmed Shoorsee at Hodeida. The assesment on the crops is now fixed in each district by a "panch" composed of officials and non-officials, the latter being elected by the people, and each peasant gets a receipt for payment made by him to prevent his being mulcted again for the same. Neither coffee nor any other crops is taxed before it is cultivated. The assessment is made by instalments; one-third is paid when the crop is standing and the balance is given at the time of harvest. The caravan route is safe. Schools have been opened free in the principal towns and cities. Arabic and the Turkish languages are taught. Trained schoolmasters are brought from Turkey. Poor people are provided with food and Turkish dress gratis. The Imam, a descendant of the former rulers of Yemen who formerely gave much trouble to the Turks, has buried the hatchet, and is now living in Sada in his own country. He suffered many reverses. The Arabs of Yemen are divided into two sects, Sannis and Zaidees; the latter are a sect of the Shiahs, and the Iman has well as the majority of the people of Sana and the neighbouring district are Zaidees; the coast and the table-lands, including the coffee districts, are Sunnis. The interior trade does not consist only of coffee, skins, wood, vegetables, and kurbi. The Trade Returns will show the other imports. "Fallible" has forgotten the volume of land exports such as piece-goods, hardware, tobacco, cotton twist, silk, etc. If after the elapse of 60 years from the conquest of Aden, the time has not come for the construction of a rail way through Lahejto the Turkish frontier, when will it ever come? An Arab knows his own people and their characteristics, he knows they are amenable to persuasion and that by ensuring to them reasonable compensation for the concession, and assuring them of proper treatment and justice in regard to all matters incidental to the working and construction of the railway, there would be no difficulty in obtaining in consent as well as in agreement to protect it. Granting for the sake of argument but not admitting that the railway will not pay its working expenses, much less a dividend, will it be a reprehensible innovation on the part of Government to subsidize it? Have Government never done so before in any part of the Empire in the interests of the trade. Aden does not pay half its expenses, and the subsidy may be added to its debit side. Generally speaking any thing which is desirable should be done for the general interest of the Port or its people but that which is not of a nature to remunerate individuals or associations for undertaking it is in itself a suitable thing to be undertaken by Government.

Now I come to the question of water supply. It does not matter in the least whether Berbera and Djibouti are supplied with water from a long or short distance, and whether the work was done in Berbera under the Indian or Egyptian Administration. It is sufficient that both towns have been blessed with a supply of good water, while Aden is still in need of it. 150 carts each carrying 125 gallons of water, make daily one and sometimes two trips between Shaik Othman and Aden, bringing their freight for sale in the Fortress. Shaik Othman water is brackish and not good for drinking but the working and middle classes drink it from necessity.

There are two condensers at Hudjuff where they sell water at Rs. 2 per 100 gallons. The actual cost of distilling the water is about 14 annas per 100 gallons, which means more than 100 p. c. profit. The Massana spring lies in the Yaffai country within the British sphere and its water is very good. It has been carefully analysed and recommended by Major Ducat. The principal objection against its use is that it will affect the interest of the owners of the two condensers but the loss of a few individuals here will be for the good of the many; it will be an ultimate gain. A small monthly sum will be sufficient to obtain from the Sultan an agreement to protect it, and the water can be brought by piping to the Tawella Tanks which can hold a year's stock, and which can be used as a reserve. The contention of "Fallible about contamination falls to the ground. Shaik Othman water is very inferior and it is taken from wells near the houses and the "dhobiwada," but of course it will not lead to the closing of condensers, as it is only used by the lower classes and others for washing and cooking purposes as a matter of necessity. The garrison does not depend for water on private condensers, and were Aden to undergo a siege, the public will obtain their water from the reserve tanks; there is no probability for the aqueduct being cut off by the siege. In such an eventuality, the railway will also be of great use to Government, and the people will be enabled to go into the interior of their country and relieve Aden for a time of its surplus population. In the event of a siege it is the two condensers which, as they are situated in an exposed situation, will be obliged to stop working.

The Admini-tration can develop the trade of the Port and facilitate and encourage the advent of more steamers by building a public wharf at Tawahi and constructing a railway or tram cars to convey the goods to and from Maala godowns, or in other words by the closure of private wharves and overthrowing the monopoly of landing and shipping, and diminishing the charges incident-al thereto and securing them to the Port Trust—a legitimate source of its income of which it is now deprived. This is the way to ensure free competition and to prevent one or a few individuals from possessing peculiar advantages over the general public; there can be no competition where monopolies exist.

The usual instrument for producing artificial dearness is monopoly, and to confer a monopoly upon an individual or upon sets of individuals or firms not too numerous to combine, is to give them the power of levying imposts up to any amount for their individual benefit. It is not petty traders who derive advantages from private wharves: it is a few others who are supposed to be the leading merchants and who are an object of great consideration. There is no necessity for enlarging the Maala Pier; it is large enough for the purpose of the native craft. A public wharf at Tawahi is indispensably necessary to the development of the Port's trade. If there are no funds available from the revenues of the Port, Government should step in and give its aid by means of a loan. In the particular circumstances of Aden there is scarcely anything really important to the general interests of the place which it may not be desirable or even necessary that Government should take upon themselves in the event of its being left undone by the local body concerned through want of funds.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. to-day, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Re clamation	7	0	3
B Mandvi Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	8	10	40
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	35	12	43
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	11	5	23
E Maraogon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	15	9	39
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	4	3	14
G Mahim and Worli	3	3	12
Wadar Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown.	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	13	23
Total	83	55	197
Total plague deaths to date	82,132	67,817	
Same date last year	117	72	335

MILITARY NEWS.

The following transfers have been ordered in the Indian Sub-Marine Mining Company:—Lieut. W. E. Barron, R. E., from Bombay to Aden; Lieut. G. H. Willis, R. E., from Aden to Karachi in relief of Lieut. H. G. LeMesurier, R. E., who is transferred to the Military Works Services in the Bengal Command.

India is still supplying large quantities of helmets to the troops in South Africa; the last consignment which was despatched consisted of nearly 20,000.

EASTERN COSTUME AND WESTERN FASHION.

ON Monday an address, accompanied by magic lantern illustrations, was given by Mr. Cecil L. Burns to the Ladies of the Bombay Branch of the National Indian Association, at the School of Art. There was an audience of over 70 ladies, the subject being one perennially attractive, both to European and Native ladies. It was upon Eastern costume and Western Fashion. The lecturer said:—

Before proceeding, I must beg you to consider for one moment the question of what is the true basis of good taste in costume, and by what canons are we to be guided in deciding what is, and what is not, appropriate and beautiful in dress. The true test of a beautiful costume should be that its folds follow and balance the natural lines of the human form it clothes, and in so far as it does this will it prove a fitting and appropriate setting to Nature's greatest handiwork, as on the contrary it will prove inappropriate and ugly in proportion to the extent these lines are artificially traversed and broken up. The consensus of Western taste has placed the ancient Greek costume in the highest place, because it reflects and expresses the subtlest variations of pose in the human figure. It is therefore to this type of costume that the greatest imaginative artists of mediæval and modern times have returned, when seeking to fix upon canvas, or in marble and bronze, their loftiest conceptions of ideal beauty. I shall consequently first show you some pictures of ancient Greek costumes, and I am confident that one of the features of these drawings which will impress you most forcibly will be the similarity discernible in such dresses, and that which was worn by Indian ladies before the days of the Emperor Alexander and, has come down unaltered to the days of the Empress Victoria. Each of these figures illustrates the manner in which this costume adapts itself to the graceful lines of the human form, and naturally falls into appropriate and interesting folds, each set of folds distinctively characteristic of and expressing a particular action. No rigid or arbitrary lines cut the figure horizontally, but they flow from point to point in a bold and graceful sweep.

ROMAN AND GREEK COSTUMES.

The Roman lady's costume being derived from the Greek differed but slightly from it during the youth and vigour of the Republic and the maturity of the Empire, but lavish display devoid of artistic propriety, and the heaping upon the figure of garments encrusted, as were the hands and arms, with ornaments of gold and jewels, marked as surely the decadence of that mighty Empire, as did the fiercer and more repulsive characteristics attending its downward path. The dark ages of savagery which followed the downfall of Rome, and of its ancient civilization have left only this worth noticing: that the costumes of the wild tribes which crowded in from north, east and west were simple in shape, and being composed of such primitive materials as the rough skins of beasts, and of crude vegetable fabrics presented a certain rugged and accidental picturesque reflection of the countries whence their wearers came—the spirit of which is again seen in later centuries and in a severer form in the romantic Gothic architecture of the middle ages. It was not, however, until the seed of civilization, which had never quite died, but had lain dormant for six hundred years in the arid and uncongenial soil surrounding it, began to germinate, and throw out shoots in the 9th and 10th centuries, which grew and blossomed in the 11th, 12th and 13th centuries, pressaging that luxuriant harvest of 14th, 15th and 16th centuries, known as the Rennaissance or re-birth of the learning and art of the Greeks and Romans, that the women of Europe awoke to the possibilities the new conditions afforded them for personal adornment. They have not slept since! These ladies had no traditional dress and had little knowledge of Greek or any other costume, but the one they had developed from the simple garments of their wild northern ancestresses, and doubtless the hearts of the ladies of each succeeding generation were filled with something of the same pity for their grandmothers as are those of to day for their unfortunate progenitresses who made themselves such in 1830, or as our grandchildren will feel for us.

THIS GREAT AWAKENING

born of the gradual wealth increasing commerce and intercourse had occasioned, brought in its floodtide a stream of riches, and stores of knowledge of which the newborn world had never dreamt. Lands which had been as dimly mythical to the people of that day as the garden of the Hesperides or Atlantis are to us, proved to be real countries from whence came rich fabrics of silk and wool, gold and precious stones and wonderous carving of ivory and wood. At the same time the buried treasure of the dead civilizations of Greece and Rome, were brought once more to the light of day from beneath the cinder heaps of old time volcanic eruptions, and the ruins of cities razed to the ground by the fierce forefathers of the race. While therefore the fabrics from the looms of Persia and the land we live in adorned the bodies of the wives and daughters of the merchant princes of Italy, their gardens and galleries were filled with ancient sculpture and their cabinets with cut gems. Every great city had its prince, every prince his court, and every court its mosques, pageants and processions. It must be confessed that

LOVELY WOMAN COMPLETELY LOST HER HEAD

in this intoxicating atmosphere and indulged in the wildest extravagances of dress. The spirit of the age differed, however, from that of the decadent Roman civilization already noticed, as the virile extravagances of a youth do from the excesses of a satiated voluptuary. There was a generous exuberance and spacious splendour in the period that has dazzled the senses of subsequent centuries in much the same manner as the beholder of to-day is affected by the changing colour pictures seen in one of the crowded streets of this city when the sun is brightest, the shadows deepest, and the tide of movement at its full. How the great Venetian painters seized upon it, and fixed its magic atmosphere upon their glowing canvasses, every gallery in Europe testifies. Theirs was the purely artistic spirit which works through the senses, but Raphael and Michael Angelo, the two master minds of the period, who worked upon a higher and more spiritual plane, the one as pure and limpid as the South Italian air in spring, and the other as majestic and remote from the gaudy, bustling swarm which surrounded him, as are the snow-clad Alps, which remote look down upon the busy plain, put aside the erratic and fanciful costumes of the age they lived in, and returned with unerring instinct to the chaste and classic costume of the Greeks, or to simple drapery, when seeking to embody their sublime and stupendous creations. Thus we see the cleavage of taste begin and widen between those whose life was given to the pursuit and realization of types of pure beauty, and the great body of womankind inoculated with the fever microbe of fashion; the first, perennial, grandly simple and constant to the type from which Praxiteles extracted inspiration as he wandered up and down the streets of Athens, and gazed upon the every-day life of the city, the other changeful, wayward and shortlived as the Firefly's brightness. From thence till the present day the gap was widened or contracted as the spirit of change has dragged the ladies of Europe from fashion to fashion. The pace has increased as the number of those whose interest it is to minister to its varying necessities have multiplied; while the more general distribution of wealth has permitted a wider scope to its indulgence, until now the modern lady by merely sticking to a fashion which suits her, may find herself as did a considerably to the "Spectator" in Queen Anne's day, in advance of the mode, in the height of the mode, and dreadfully old fashioned three consecutive times in the space of seven years.

AFTER THE ORGY OF COLOUR

which culminated in the early 17th century, the satiated senses of womanity sought relief in the opposite extreme of studied simplicity and sobriety of style and colour. This change was accentuated by the adoption of a particularly plain and formal cut of dress to denote certain mental and religious lines of thought and belief. This has descended to our own times in a diminishing degree, but with increasing hideousness, so that what was not altogether unbecoming in the time of Cromwell, developed into the ghastly middle class costume of the early Victorian era. Morally, spiritually, mentally and physically many of the wearers of these were great and good, in fact probably the salt of English clay, and from their ranks have sprung the great majority of the men and women who have devoted their lives to the service of India, during the last two hundred years. Of them every Englishman is proud and considers their sterling virtues worthy of imitation by every nation, but the most ardent admiration for those virtues cannot blind one to the fact that their dress was not beautiful. Imitate if you like their tenacity of purpose, but leave their "topis" sever ely alone. Learn, should you need to, from them the stern lesson of duty, but upon no consideration be beguiled into their dresses. For we English, their costumes have a significance, they can never have a significance, they can never have for you—however much we may recognise and deplore their want of grace,—it was such costumes as these that framed the faces of our mothers, and the tender memories of forms we shall never look on again, sanctify and throw their glamour over dresses that we must confess are distressingly ugly. You have no such antagonism between sentiment and a love of the beautiful, for the most venerable traditions of your race and the tenderest and most potent associations of domestic life gather round one of the most beautiful costumes the world has seen. For you therefore nothing but loss can follow a change. Take warning, too, from the spectacle of the Japanese—that delightful and artistic people who display in the carriage and selection of their own dainty and original costumes, the most perfect taste in colour, arrangment, and design but show an utter absence of it when they adopt that of Western nations. They array themselves in combinations of garments appropriated to the most opposite uses and occasions with an innocent unconsciousness of any incongruity, that one associates with the gleeful and

COMPLACENT VAGARIES OF A SOUTH-SEA ISLANDER,

or an inhabitant of Timbuctoo, rather than with the courteous and dignified heirs to one of the oldest civilizations in the world. As this is the result of leaving the beaten track of tradition, in a people who have the imitative faculty developed to a degree only less marvellous than their aesthetic sense when moving within its boundaries, it should make you pause ere you follow in their footsteps. I venture to prophesy that a very little better fate will await you if you attempt to adopt a costume which it has taken the ladies of Europe centuries of inherited training to manage with grace, and whose knowledge of what is appropriate to each occasion is an instinct born of the generations passed in unrestrained freedom in the occupations of a temperate climate. As well might one expect the ladies of Europe to adopt your own dress, and at once wear the sari with the careless elegance which comes as naturally as breathing to a cooli or a bill woman; to our eyes, the sight of a Hind or a Parsee lady dressed in the exotic costume of the West, is as incongruous as would be the spectacle to you of one of my country-women struggling with a sari in Piccadilly, though in the latter case my sympathy and admiration would go with any of my country women possessing the courage to make the attempt, for when we find, as is the case in England ladies willing to depart from the dead level of conformity, and make such strange sights of themselves in what they consider the cause of reason, it would be refreshing to see some one willing to leave the beaten track in the service of beauty, doomed however, as the effort in this case must be, to failure. Every year,

WESTERN LIFE LOSES SOMETHING

of its picturesqueness, and the modern tendency is toward a dull uniformity; life it less barbarous in some respects than of old, is undoubtedly more vulgar. As a clear thinking Frenchman puts it "as the floor of valleys is raised by the denuding and washing down of the mountains so what is average in society is rising at the expense of what is great." For three hundred years there was a certain similarity in the costumes worn by the higher circles of society in the West, but in all classes below the highest each nation preserved a distinctive dress and in many countries each district or province had its characteristic costume. Although many of these were more eccentric and quaint than beautiful, yet their adoption gave interest and variety to the collective life of the time.

During the nineteenth century a grey mantle of uniformity has slowly enveloped all classes, until now the costumes, not only of the highest but of the middle classes of Italy, Germany, or France differ but slightly if at all from those of their English and American prototypes, while the emancipated labour classes apparently consider that the filthiest way of showing their independence and an honest pride in their station is by dropping the dresses their ancestors evolved as most suitable to their work, which consequently had some character, and by servilely bedecking themselves in ill-fitting factory-made imitations of the clothes of the classes above them. The universal adoption of a shoddy travesty of what is not in itself beautiful is all we have now left in England of the old peasant's costumes. No longer do the clothes of the ploughman and the shepherd call up pictures of the ancient home crafts of spinner and weaver, nor are they redolent of the soil of East or West country, but go where you will the ill-cut and ill-fitting product of the sweater's den and the shoddy factory galls the arms and bewrinkles the backs of the British labourer.

NO WONDER MODERN PAINTERS LOVE THE TWILIGHT;

it gives them a chance to idealize the lines, and leave out the sordid details of the dresses of their models. Fresh from these surroundings, the painter, when he comes to the East, is enchanted by the graceful and multicoloured costumes which brighten alike the city and country side, and therefore he is horrified to see indications of a movement to change them for the deadly dull ones he has temporarily escaped from, and he regards with dismay the threat ened vulgarisation and possible extinction of yet another of the too few beautiful things left to us.

On behalf of the painters, therefore, as well as in your own interest, I appeal to you to resist the slightest modification of your traditional dress. You may in doing so, lack that freedom in whose name so many crimes have been perpetrated, but you will at least be preserved from the charge of having added to the number. There may be reasons for a change at this present time which have not existed for the last thousand years. I beg to doubt it, and in any case, am of the opinion that more good will result in this instance from your being national rather than "rational." It is surely preferable to be the conscious servant or, if you like, the slave to the traditional and accumulated taste of the generations preceding you, than to be unwittingly led as are your European sisters, into countless vagaries of costume, to satisfy the cupidity of a ring of tasteless manufacturers or to dance like marionettes from fashion to fashion unconsciously responsive to wires pulled by Mr. Matalini.

Not only the existence of your beautiful dresss depends upon the ladies of India scouting the idea of any modification, but your reputation for good taste is also in the balance. Be sure whither you lead the uneducated classes will follow, and should the National Indian Association succeed in averting a danger which is undoutedly present, it will in this act alone have justified itself in the eyes of all lovers of beauty, and generations of artists in the future will rise up and call its members blessed.

At the conclusion a vote of thanks to Mr. Burns for the address and to Mrs. Burns for kindly lending her bungalow for tea, was proposed by Lady Jenkins and seconded by Mrs. Sassoon.

CURRENCY RESERVE.

THE Calcutta Commercial correspondent of the "Pioneer" writes:—The Government of India have at last adopted the recommendation of the Indian Currency Committee of 1893 that the profit resulting from the coinage of rupees should be kept in gold as a special reserve, entirely apart from the Paper Currency Reserve and the ordinary treasury balances. A press communique issued yesterday, after reciting the recommendation of the abovementioned Committee states that "From April last the profits on coinage will continue to be shown as Mint revenue, but the net profits will be shown as expenditure, and credited to a special or gold reserve fund, and will not therefore go to increase the surplus, or diminish the deficit of the year. The profits on the coinage credited to the special reserve fund will be held in gold or gold securities; this conversion will be effected if the profits occur quarterly from April next; the conversion of the profits of the current financial year will be effected gradually as funds are available." Presumably the profits when available will be invested in Consols—or temporarily—in one of the war loans, and the accrued interest on the investment will be treated as ordinary revenue, although the point is not touched on in the above message. This method of dealing with the accrued interest would, apart from the fact that it would prove a welcome addition to revenue, be unobjectionable as the special reserve, already large in itself, will in all probability attain considerable dimensions in the course of the next few years, and should, therefore, insure beyond all question of a doubt the convertibility of the rupee.

During the past week the monetary position here has improved on the whole, although the outlook remains quite unchanged. To begin with there has been no rise in the Bank rate, and that in itself is always a factor that is most readily reflected in the surface ripples, and in the next place there has been a considerable accession to the resources of the market in the way of arrivals of sovereigns both from Australia and by parcel post. It is not easy to give very precise figures, for although the gold arrivals from Australia are of course ascertainable from the Custom returns, the amounts received by parcel post must largely be intelligent guesses unless more exact figures can be obtained by diplomatic methods. If gold is to continue to be received by this channel it would be desirable for Government to publish the amounts of the weekly arrivals, as there can be no reason for withholding this information from those who are interested in financing the trade of the port. As a matter of fact, however, so long as the Secretary of State maintains his present policy of meeting the requirements of the market by selling Council drafts at 1-1 132 for Demand Bills, it is certain that no gold will come from London, as Council drafts will at equal rates always be the more convenient form of returns. It is therefore improbable that any but inconsiderable amounts of gold will flow in through this channel, although of course the imports from Australia will always remain an incalculable factor and one that, unlike the shipments from London, is not determined by the rate of exchange. It would e. g., be quite possible for gold to come from Australia even though the rate of exch

WRITERS AND READERS.

It was mentioned here the other day that an eminent English diplomatist had been writing his reminescences. The statement can now be made that this is Sir Edward Malet, who recently retired from the service after filling several of its greatest posts. His book, which is said to be singularly fresh and interesting—as well it might be—will be published by Mr. Murray in the spring.

Mr. Murray's definitive edition of the works of Byron makes steady progress. Another volume of letters—the fifth—will appear forthwith. Its contents relate to two years only—1820-22, but these were productive of letters which will now only be known in full. Then the sixth volume of verse is in the press, and should be ready during January. It contains the "Prisoner of Chillon," "Manfred," "Beppo," "Mazeppa," the "Vision of Judgment," and shorter pieces. The fine issue of the edition was all sold long ago.

Zola's new novel, "Travail," is now under translation at the hands of Mr. Ernest Eizetelly. The book will probably be issued by Messrs. Chatto about the middle of March. It is appearing serially in a Paris Journal, but not here. Earlier we shall have the revised translation of Zola's "Germinal," which treats of the labour question, and an English edition of a volume of tales by him. It is entitled "The Honour of the Army and other stories, but is not in the least a "khaki" book.

We have reason to suppose that the many guesses made at the authorship of "An English Woman's Love Letters" have been amiss. The name of the writer is known to three people, a number small enough to make the secret fairly safe. It was well kept during the negotiations for the publication of the book, and the passage of it through the press. Eventually, no doubt, it will come out: and meanwhile the curious had better apply this rule to the book—that it is fact made into literature. By the way, the mysterious author is contributing an article to the next number of the "Monthly Review."

It says much for us, as a people, that literary work of real distinction is not readily forgotten. Not everybody could to-day identify the name of Charles Stuart Calverley with his work. Yet the volumes which represent this work have been steadily selling ever since his death, sixteen years ago. Now Messrs. Bell are to bring out a complete edition of his verse in one volume. Calverley was a Worcestershire man, and his place on the literary roll of fame is probably that of a great comic parodist. At the same time, so far went his gifts, he was poet and scholar in regard to the classics.

The man, above all others, to write a volume on the new Australian Commonwealth would have been Mr. Alfred Deakin. He is a member of the first Federal Government, and was, of course, here in the summer. The idea was then, it may be, suggested to him, only affairs of State occupied his activities. To Mr. Dent's Temple Primers Mr. Arthur W. Jose is now to contribute a volume on "Australasia, the Commonwealth and New Zealand." The book tells the story of Australasian settlement, dwelling particularly on points of Imperial moment which explains the form and divisions of the Commonwealth. An attempt is made to analyse the character of the Australasian people.

Within a few days Mr. Murray will publish a book about Tuscany. It is by Mr. Montgomery Carmichael, the British Vice-Consul for West Tuscany. He has not attempted to describe the whole Tuscany. What he seeks to do is to illustrate some of the little-known and fascinating spots of that most fascinating country, and to describe the Tuscan people. Of the five cities dealt with, Leghorn, Volterra, and Portoferraio are unfamiliar to the majority of Englishmen, and Lucca is but little known. The author's method is illustrated in the fact, about Pisa, that he treats, not of the leaning tower, but of the camels which have been indigenous there for more than two centuries.

The American magazines from year to year give more space to fiction. There they are but expressing a tendency which would seem at present to be characteristic of readers of the English language everywhere. The new programme of the 'Century' lays emphasis on a series of novels and short stories. This series is entitled "A Year of Romance," and will include contributions by many well-known writers. Among them are Mr. Kipling, Mr. Bret Harte, Mr. W. D. Howells, Ian Maclaren, Mrs. Steel, Mr. Frank Stockton, and Miss Mary E. Wilkins. The full list certainly suggests that the American novelist is holding his own very well in the American magazine against his English brother.

An American, Professor Langsdorf, has made fresh translations of two of Seneca's essays, for a volume which Messrs. Putnam are to publish. The essays are "Tranquillity of Mind" and "Providence," both consisting of ethical truths which endure. That is the point made for the volume by the publishers in addressing it to the general reader. Further, we have a bright little personal paragraph about Seneca, just as if he were a celebrity of our own day. Dio called him the "greatest man of his age," Pliny thought him the "prince of erudition," and Tacitus praised him as a "wise man and a fit tutor for a prince." Not many reviewers can expect to be quoted so long.

There does not, at first sight, appear to be much connection between palmistry and literature. However, we are to get a book treating of what expects call the laws of scientific handreading. It is announced by Messrs. Putnam, the author being Mr. William G. Benham. "A perfect hand," we are told, "is an instrument which is possessed only by the human species. The hand, more than any other organ of the body, executes the commands or volitions which originate in the brain. This intimate relation between the brain and the hand is the reason why natural traits and acquired characteristics can be read from it." These sentences explain, in short, what Mr. Benham, an ardent amateur in palmistry, endeavours to make plain through many details.

As might have been expected, there has been a falling away in the number of books published during the past year, in comparison with the number of the previous year. We learn this, in an exact way, from an analytical table prepared, as usual, by the "Publishers' Circular." The books of 1898, the year of the Spanish-American War, were fewer by 410 than those of 1897. The books of 1899, when the Boer War began, were about the same in number as those of 1898. The return for 1900 shows a decline of 418, but the fall is not in every class of book. Thus the numbers have increased in politics and commerce, voyages and travels, history and biography, in year books, in medicine and surgery, and in arts and sciences. The decline has been in works of theology, education, poetry and the drama, belles-lettres and fiction—in fine, in general literature. The new books of 1900 number 5,760, the new editions 1,389.

The Inimitable Mrs. Massingham, a Romance of Botany Bay, by Herbert Compton, is a stirring and enthralling romance is proving that the author can employ familiar material without sacrificing originality of treatment. The course of true love rudely interrupted by an enforced sojourn on the part of the hero in a penal settlement, the return of the wanderer to find his mistress still unwed, and a handsome avuncular fortune at his disposal, the reconciliation following his rescue of her from enforced abduction by "the D——of Y——," the whole gang of Bow Street runners and their satellites—all these are hackneyed situations and old acquaintances. Yet this life-story of an (at times) most unheroic hero possesses much of the "vivida vis" of an actual autobiography. The moral deterioration of Robert Borradaile during the years of transportation is boldly sketched. The author is not squeamish in depicting the horrors of convict life in Botany Bay, and makes good use of his knowledge of thieves' cant and customs. Too lavish of incident to allow himself sufficient scope for the development of character, he has failed to produce a convincing heroine. Indeed, as a creation, Gretna falls far short of the old actor Mr. Pliny, and of Judith, the dark woman, her unworthy rival. The happy ending, too, arrives somewhat suddenly, but we feel that Robert has been kept waiting long enough and fully deserves the heaped up arrears of good fortune that are showered on his head.

A Hero of Romance, by Richard Marsh, is we presume, a book for boys. The story opens with a sordid picture of life in an old fashioned private school of a type which is happily now all but extinct; the account of the usher's treatment of the boy reads like a personal reminiscence. The schoolmaster being bankrupt the boys disperse; but the hero runs away and meets with a surprising series of adventures, which finally carry him over to France in the company of a professional thief. There is grim humour shown in this part of the story, as the boy who goes out into the world in search of adventures, out of which his courage and pluck are to bring him triumphant, finds his spirit broken, poor little chap by starvation and terrorism. As a lesson to young scamps who are not content with their home and school life it preaches a wholesome sermon; but as a story of schoolboy life it strikes the reader as improbable.

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It is asserted on good authority that by taking a little daily, the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

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N.B.—To avoid imposition, the public are respectfully requested to notice the Name and Trade Mark W which appear on each genuine bottle.

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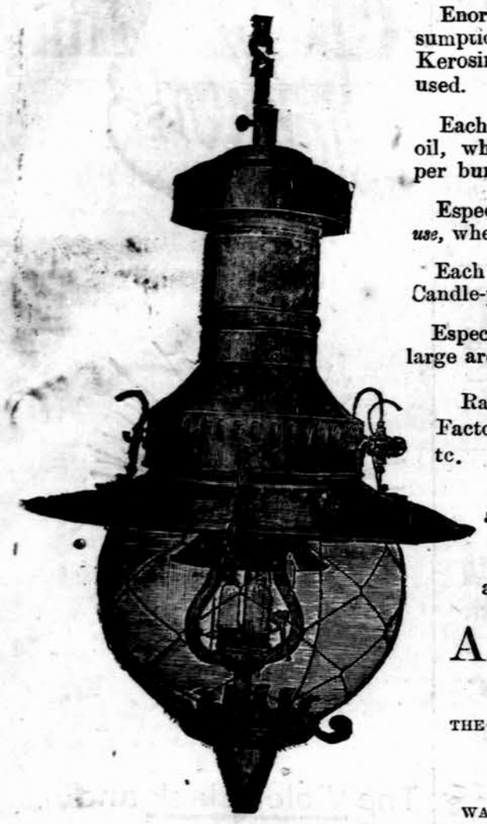

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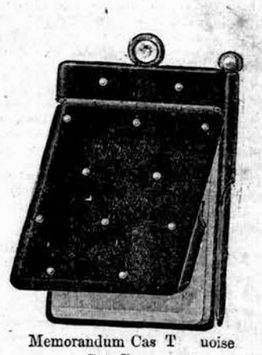
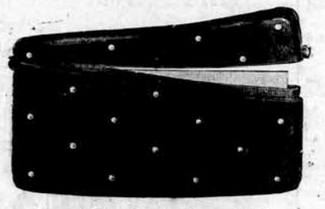

Memorandum Cas T uoise Set Rs 0

Silver Beaten, Rs. 17

Gold Beaten, Rs. 17.

Turquoise Set, Rs. 1[illegible]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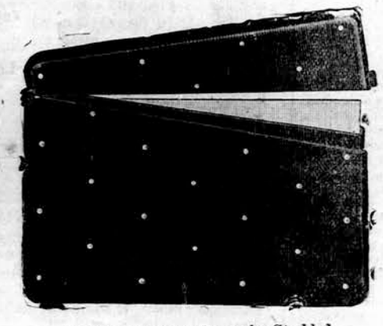
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